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The Bombay Chronicle

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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. X. NO. 239 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1922. TWO ANNAS.

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The Bombay Chronicle

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OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival	Departure
Indus Maru	Y. Takada	7th Oct.	15th Oct.
Burma Maru	A. Kobayashi	21st ,,	1st Nov.
Saigon Maru	T. Shimazaki	7th Nov.	16th ,,
Indu Maru	M. Kametaka	14th ,,	26th ,,

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All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.
14th Oct.	MACEDONIA x	11,089
21st ,,	DELTA	8,097
28th ,,	CHINA	7,952
4th November	KASHMIR	8,841
11th ,,	MANTUA x	10,902
18th ,,	MOREA	10,911
25th ,,	MALWA	10,941
2nd December	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
9th ,,	NARKUNDA *	16,227
16th ,,	CALEDONIA	7,622
23rd ,,	KARMALA x	9,098
30th ,,	KHIVA	9,097
1923		
6th January	MOLDAVIA *	15,100
13th ,,	CHINA	7,952
20th ,,	MANTUA	10,902
27th ,,	NALDERA *	15,825
3rd February	MALWA	10,941
10th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
17th ,,	DONGOLA	8,083
24th ,,	MACEDONIA *	11,089

* Through steamers from Australia have only limited accommodation for passengers from India.
x Through steamers from China.

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BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

Date. About	Steamer.	Tns.
1922.		
27th October	MARGHA	8,258
10th November	MALDA	8,600
24th ,,	NEVASA	9,071
8th December	MATIANA	8,600
22nd ,,	MULBERA	9,100
1923		
5th January	MASHOBRA	8,324
19th ,,	A steamer	---
2nd February	,,	---
16th ,,	,,	---

SAILINGS TO STRAITS AND CHINA

About		
,, 27th Oct.	SOUDAN	
,, 2nd November	KASHGAR	
,, 25th ,,	SICILIA	
,, 15th December.	MACEDONIA	Connects at Colombo with s.s. Nellore.
,, 31st ,, 1923	SOUDAN	
,, 12th January.	MOREA	Connects at Colombo with s.s. Kalyan.
,, 9th February.	NARKUNDA	Connects at Colombo with s.s. Khyber.

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.
24th November	NALDERA	15,825
15th December	MACEDONIA	11,089
12th January.	MOREA	10,911
9th February.	NARKUNDA	16,227

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About	Steamers.	Destination.
10th Oct.	MARGHA	Karachi direct.
12th ,,	BANDRA	P. Gulf. via Karachi.
13th ,,	VARSOVA	Bussah via Karachi.
16th ,,	VITA	Karachi via Coast.
20th ,,	KARAPARA	East & SouthAfrica.

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Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Dep.
KamakuraMaru	J. Fujisawa	5,843	4 Oct	4 Oct
Sanuki Maru	M. Tomita	5,872	12 Oct.	26 Oct
Awa Maru ...	J. Saito	6,028	27 Oct	10 Nov
Tamba Maru ...	N. Wada	5,875	11 Nov.	26 Nov

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S. S. "Jalaputra"	8310	October 1922.
S. S. "Jalavijaya"	7260	October 1922.
S. S. "Jalatarang"	4287	October, 1922

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PUBLIC NOTICES.

APPLICATION FOR A LICENSE OF GOVERNMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that in pursuance of Section 26 of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913 application has been made to the Government of Bombay for a license directing an Association formed under the name "Queen Mary's Technical School for Disabled Indian Soldiers" to be registered with limited liability without the addition of the word "Limited" to its name.

The objects for which the Association is established are:—

To provide an Institution for the accommodation of soldiers and followers of the Indian Army, Imperial Service Troops and Royal Indian Marine of all ranks and classes who have been disabled during War or invalided out of the service and to teach such persons any trade or trades and to impart to them technical training.

To maintain the said persons or any of them during such time as they shall be inmates of any Institution of the Company or shall be otherwise under the teaching or training of the Company and to provide them with all proper clothing board and lodging.

To remunerate such persons or any of them while they shall be inmates of any Institution of the Company and generally to relieve gratuitously any necessitous persons who are or have been inmates of an Institution of the Company their widows children or relatives.

To purchase take on lease or otherwise acquire immoveable and moveable property for any of the purposes of the Company.

To construct maintain and alter any houses buildings or works.

To take any gift of money or other property whether subject to any special trust or not and to act as Trustees for or in respect of any gift subject to any trust.

To take steps for procuring contributions to the funds of the Company in the shape of donations and subscriptions.

To print and publish newspapers periodicals books and leaflets.

To sell manage lease mortgage dispose of or otherwise deal with any property.

To borrow and raise money.

To lend and invest money.

To subscribe to charities and to grant donations for any public purposes and to provide a superannation fund.

To establish and support and to aid in establishing and supporting any other Companies Societies or Associations with like objects.

To amalgamate with other Companies and to transfer its assets to such Companies.

To do all such other lawful acts as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that any person Company or Corporation objecting to this application may bring such objection before the Government of Bombay on or before the 10th day of November 1922 by a letter addressed to the Under Secretary to Government Revenue Department Secretariat Bombay.

Dated this 2nd day of October, 1922.

E. E. COOMBS.
Honorary Secretary,
Queen Mary's Technical School
for Disabled Indian Soldiers.
C14494

THE FINEST BUILDING TO LET. ON THE MALL, LAHORE, PUNJAB.

QUITE suitable for shops, offices, residences, Hotels, Banks, Barristers. Quite close to High Court, Post and Telegraph offices, Banks, including Imperial Bank of India. Hence quite Central, Facing North Fitted with Electric Light, water connection, Electric Lift. The First Building of its kind in Lahore. Natural ventilation and Light throughout. Motorgarages provided. Plan can be sent on application with requirements.

Apply to Sir GANGA RAM & SONS, 29th Lower Mall, Lahore.
14550

THE MYSORE SPINNING & MANUFACTURING CO. LD.

NOTICE OF TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND AND BONUS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FINAL DIVIDEND of Rs. 5 and Bonus of Rs. 10 per share of Rs. 50 for the year ended 28th February, 1922, sanctioned by the Shareholders at the Twenty-ninth Annual General Meeting held on the 4th October, 1922, are made payable on and after TUESDAY, the 10th October, 1922, at the Registered office of the Company, between 12 noon and 3 p.m. on week days other than Saturdays and between 12 noon and 1-30 p.m. on Saturdays, on production of the share certificates to Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of Members on the 20th September 1922.

By order of the Board,
N. SIRUR AND CO.,
Agents.

Henshaw's Buildings,
9, Bank Street, Fort,
Bombay, 4th October, 1922.
14522

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE BRITISH BURMAH PETROLEUM COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SPLIT TICKETS Nos. 2185 and 2193 for fifty shares Nos. from 4158—4182 to 106679—106703 standing in the name of Bai Ganpatibai c/o Sitaram K. Podder are reported lost. All persons having any lien, claim or interest in the same are requested to inform the Company within fifteen days from date, after which the Company will issue duplicate Certificates for the said Shares.

LOCAL SECRETARY.
R5141

SALE OF SANDALWOOD.

ON 24th November at Fraserpet 400 tons of cleaned sandalwood will be sold in small lots by auction. For particulars apply DEPUTY CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS, Mercara,, Coorg. 14545

MINERAL PROPERTIES IN BHOPAL FOR LEASE.

STRATIFIED Limestone of excellent quality, suitable for lime-burning and cement manufacture, has been found within 2 miles of G. I. P. Ry. line between Budni and Barkhera Stations. The seam is about 50 feet thick, with a gentle dip, and exposed along hill-side for miles. Coal could be had from Panch collieries less than 200 miles from the field, and cheap wood-fuel, labour, water and clay are all available locally.

Also, a bed of very fine clay of deep red colour has been found in lava-flow. This is highly suitable for the manufacture of paints.

The undersigned will give suitable applicants every possible help to see the properties before the terms of lease are settled with the Bhopal Darbar.

M. OBAIDULLAH,
B. Sc. (Birmingham),
State Geologist and Mining Engineer
Bhopal C. I.
C14551

BANDRA MUNICIPALITY.

TOWN PLANNING SCHEME NO. IV.

WHEREAS Government have in their notification No. S. A. 4085 of 15th. October, 1921, printed at page 2554 of Part 1 of B. G. G. dated 20th October, 1921, sanctioned the making of a Town Planning scheme by the Bandra Municipality in respect of the area bounded on the North by Turner Road, on the West by Palli Hill Road, on the South by Hill Road and on the East by Waterfield Road. And whreas a draft Town Planning Scheme has now been prepared in respect of such area, notice is hereby given under Section 10 of the Bombay Town Planning Act 1915, that the said draft scheme has been published at the Municipal Office.

The Scheme will be available to the public for inspection at the Municipal Office every day except Sundays and holidays bttween the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Section 13 of the Town Planning Act provides

"If within one month from the date of publication of the draft scheme any person affected by such scheme communicates in writing to the local authority any objection relating to such scheme the Local Authority shall consider such objection and may at any time before submitting the draft scheme to th Governor in Council as hereinafter provided, modifying such scheme as it thinks fit.

P. A. DIAS, L. M. & S.
President.
Bandra Municipality.
Municipal Office,
Bandra, 3rd. October, 1922.
C14525

TENDERS.

JUNAGAD STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SUPPLY OF CONSUMABLE STORES.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of consumable stores for the year commencing from 1st January 1923 will be received upto 12 o'clock by the Manager and Engineer-in-Chief on SATURDAY, the 11th November, 1922.

A sum of Rs. 100 one hundred in cash must accompany the tender as earnest money without which no tender will be accepted. In case of unsuccessful tenderers the money received with their tenders will be refunded.

The copy of the tender with schedule of rates and terms and conditions of the contract may be had from the Storekeeper, Junagad State Railway on payment of Re. 1 (one) only.

A. MARKS,
Chief Store Keeper,
Junagad State Railway.
Junagad dated 7th October, 1922.
14546

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the PARTNERSHIP carried on between VALLABHDAS PRAGJI and our client GIRDHARLAL MANILAL carried on in the name of Girdharlal Manilal has been DISSOLVED as from the 1st day of September, 1922, and that our client, GIRDHARLAL MANILAL will henceforward carry on business in the name of Girdharlal Manilal, and that the said Vallabhdas Pragji has no interest in the concern of Girdharlal Manilal and all persons dealing with the said Vallabhdas Pragji as the partner in the firm of Girdharlal Manilal will do so at their own risk.

Dated this 9th day of October, 1922.
UNWALLA PHEROZSHA & PAPA,
Attorneys for Girdharlal Manilal.
R5547

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. DINSHAJI NOWROJI MISTRY, PALLONJI FRAMJI MISTRY and Bai DOSIBAI, widow of Nowroji Pestonji Mistry, the administratrix of the estate of Pestonji Edulji Mistry have contracted with our client for the absolute sale to our said client free from all encumbrances of all and singular the premises more particularly described in the schedule hereunder written.

All persons having or claiming any estate, right, title, interest or claim in to or upon the said premises or any part thereof by way of inheritance, sale, gift, trust, lease, underlease, mortgage, charge, lien or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to us, the undersigned, at our Office at Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise at the expiration of the said period, the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claims and the same, if any, shall be considered to have been absolutely waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO:

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Foras Tenure the cess whereon is now redeemed together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon and known as Crown Mansions C Block, situate off Forget Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 314 square yards or thereabouts including the open space fifteen feet wide at its South-Western boundary and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with other land under Old Nos. 406 and 442, New Nos. A/2270 and A/2319, Old Survey No. 50, and New Survey No. A/7066 and bounded as follows that is to say, on the East by other property of the vendors known as Crown Mansions B Block, on the West by the property of Raghavji Purshotum and Kuramali Hassam, on the North by the property of Hormusji Kowasji Bhedwar and on the South by the property of Raghavji Purshotum and Karamali Hassam which said premises are as sessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 3413 Street No. 2 Forget Street.

Dated this 7th day of October 1922.

MADHAVJI & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
14544

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai JAVERBAI, widow of Seth Bhagwandas Narotamdas of Bombay Kapole Bania Hindu inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office at 14 K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any of such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that Piece or parcel Quit and Ground Rent land together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon situate at the junction of Mody Street and Manordas Street within the fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 281 square yards or thereabouts and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Nos. 5736, 5744, 5745 and New Survey Nos. 2/8497 8499, 1.2/8498 and bounded on the East by the property of Hajee Jakeria Hajee Mahomed Patil on the West by Mody Street on the North by partly by the property of Soonderdas Bhimjee party by a passage and partly by the property of Laxmiraw Purshotam and Ganpat Purshotam on the South by Manordas Street and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward Nos. 2012 and 2627 A and Street Nos. 10 C 14 and A Ward No. 2008 and Street Nos. 11-13 and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Bai Javerbai.

Dated this 6th day of October, 1922.

MERWANJI KOLA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

AMUSEMENTS

THE EXCELSIOR
TO-DAY AT 6-30 P. M.
Mary Miles Minter
Dainty Damozel of Girlish Graces—Blue Eyed Fairy of the Screen
IN
"ANNIE FOR SPITE"

THE EXCELSIOR
J. C. WILLIAMSON, Ltd's.
GILBERT & SULLIVAN OPERA Co.
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30. P. M.
"THE PIRATES OF PENZANCE"
Plans at Messrs. S. Rose & Coy.

THE EMPIRE
TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY AT 6-15
THE
BOMBAY CHAMBER ORCHESTRA
Director.....EDWARD BEHR
will give their SECOND
MIDWEEK MUSICAL MATINEE
POPULAR PRICES! POPULAR PRICES!
Rs. 3, 2, 1, & 8 Annas.
THE WORKS OF THE WORLD'S GREATEST MUSICAL GENIUSES NOW AVAILABLE TO ALL MUSIC LOVERS. SEATS MAY NOW BE BOOKED AT ROSE & CO., LTD.

AMUSEMENTS

GLOBE CINEMA
SANDHURST ROAD. PHONE 3455.
THE COOLEST PICTURE HOUSE IN BOMBAY.
UNDER AMERICAN MANAGEMENT.
TO-DAY at 5, 6-30, 8-30 and 10-15 p. m.
LAST INSTALMENT
PEARL WHITE
IN
THE SENSATIONAL PATHE SERIAL
"THE QUEEN SEEKS DISTRACTION"
15 CONTINUOUS—EPISODES—OF
THRILLS——DANGER——MYSTERY
EDDIE BOLAND COMEDY
SPECIAL MATINEES:
SATURDAY, SUNDAY AND HOLIDAYS AT 3-30.
USUAL PRICES—Rs. 2 to As. 3

Pearl White (Pathe)
NOTICE—Soldiers in Uniform admitted to Dress Circle at Half Price.

EVERY WEEK
A NEW PICTURE
A NEW THEME AND
A NEW ENTERTAINMENT.
We are offering
Bharat Film Co's another
New Production.
Sharmishtha-Dvayani.
A Highly entertaining story of how Sharmishtha, the daughter of a king was forced to be a maid of an ordinary girl and how she was wooed by the king and at last how her son restored her and her husband to proper position.
A highly religious and educational Picture.
YOU CANNOT OFFORD TO MISS IT.
See it to-day or this week.
At
CINEMA MAJESTIC
Popular Prices.
Extra show holidays at 3-30.
Daily at 5-15, 7, 8-45, 10-30.

Under Public Patronage
LALITKALA DARSHA SANGIT NATAK MANDALI
Founded by
Late Mr. KESHAVRAO BHONSLE,
will stage at the
GRANT ROAD, 'BOMBAY THEATRE,' BOMBAY.
ON
Wednesday 11th Oct. 1922 at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.)
MRICHHAKATIK
Saturday 14th Oct. 1922 at 8-30 p. m. (S.T.)
SHAHA SHIWAJI
Sunday 15th Oct. 1922 at 3 p. m. (S.T.)
SATTECHE GULAM
Proprietors.

The Week's Amazing Attraction
The Most Magnetic Man in the world—The Most Polished Gentleman Boxer Heavy-weight Champion—
Georges Carpentier
IN
A Robertson Cole Million Dollar Special
The Wonder Man
An absorbing Society Drama with the handsome French Hero in a Dashing Role that will captivate the ladies.
See this Gorgeous Screen Spectacle at the
NOVELTY CINEMA
Tram Terminus, Grant Road.
TIMES AND RATES AS USUAL
Exclusive Rights for "The WONDER MAN" controlled by the Globe Cinema Co., Rangoon. Exploitation for our territory by Mr. P. M. Sousa, Nolasco.

THE EMPRESS
TO-DAY:—6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
THE GREAT MYSTERY SERIAL!
"ROMANCE OF THE HOPE DIAMOND"
Featuring
GRACE DARMOND
Being the Life-Story of MAY YOHE
(LADY FRANCIS HOPE)
This Week Episodes No. 7 "Secret Message", Episode No. 8 "Cup of Fear" and Episode No. 9 "Rings of Death."
Also 2 Parts Comedy.
"STICK AROUND"
By Ernest Truex.

THE EMPIRE
TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m
ANITA STEWART
Supported by The Greatest All-Star Cast In the History of the Screen
In a picturization of Louise Provost's powerful novel from "The Peoples' Home Journal,"
"HER KINGDOM OF DREAMS"
Directed by MARSHAL NEILAN.
There is a "Kingdom of Dreams" in every woman's heart and this is the story of how one woman found her soul's mate through a marriage of convenience.

!! TO-NIGHT !! !! TO-NIGHT !!
AND DURING THIS WEEK
IMPERIAL
PRESENTS
A SOCIAL SUPER PRODUCTION
"AJAMIL"
"AJAMIL"
IN 7 ACTS
PRODUCED BY
KOHINOOR FILM CO.,
DADAR.
DAILY 4 SHOWS: 5, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 P.M.
EXTRA SHOWS ON SUNDAY AND HOLIDAY AT 3-30 P. M.

UNDER THE KIND PATRONAGE OF H. H. THE
Maharaja Sayajirao Gaekwad
OF BARODA
Gandharv Natak Mandali
will stage at the
New Elphinstone Theatre, Grant Road,
Wednesday 11th October 1922.
Charity Performance.
In aid of Shri Datt Mandir,
LONI-DHAMNI (DIST. POONA).
SHAKUNTAL.
(at 8-30 P.M.)
Saturday the 14th October 1922
SHARDA
(at 8-30 P.M.)
Sunday the 15th October 1922
SHAH-SUMBHRAM.
(at 3 P.M.)

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Government of Maharashtra
on 10 April, 2017

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
20 Apollo Street,
Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE OF 200 BALES COTTON C. P.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of October, 1922, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Godown of Chanda Ramji Press Wadi No. C. 2, Colaba, by order of Ramgopal Keshavdev Esq., and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned parties.

On account and on the risk of Messrs. N. V. Dossa

DELIVERY ORDER NO. 2308.

100 bales cotton C. P. No. 1.

On account and at the risk of Jivatlal Pratapsingh.

DELIVERY ORDER NO. 3099.

100 bales cotton C. P. No. 2.

The goods are open to view at the godown.

Terms.—25 per cent. deposit and delivery within two days.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY KNOWN AS "PHIROZE BUILDING" SITUATE AT APOLLO BUNDER WITHIN THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers, will on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of November, 1922, at the hour of 4 p.m. (Standard Time), in the afternoon sell on the premises in one lot by Public Auction the undermentioned property order and under the instructions of the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors Messrs. Burjorjee Sorabji Nowrojee Cooper and Tehemurne Dorabji Kapadia in exercise of the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagee under the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 7th day of August, 1920, and expressed to be made between the said Mortgagors of the one part and the said Mortgagee of the other part.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Bombay Port Trust Leasehold land or ground situate, lying and being at Apollo Bunder, within the Fort and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 512 and five-ninths square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 9360, together with the messuages, tenements, structures, building, dwelling house, etc., erected and standing thereon and known as "Phiroze Building," and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 891 (6) and Street No. 9 (E) and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the South by Stevens Road on or towards the East partly by the said Apollo Bunder Road on or towards the West the property of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Forbes and Co., attorneys for the Mortgagee at their office at No. 4, Motilal Mansions, 11, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 10th Oct., 1922.

MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
9, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 5921.

BONAFIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 15th October, 1922, at Dawar Hall, Lamington Road, opp. Empress Cinema, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MISTRY & Co., will sell by Public Auction, very rich furniture, comprising of Roberts Dining Table with Telescopic screw, chairs and Roberts sideboard, dinner wagon, dumbwaiters, tea tables, silver show and cabinet, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs to match, carved blackwood furniture, revolving office chair, large and medium size 2 Milner safes on stand, low arm chairs, hat stands, very rare carved old blackwood double bed, camphor wood writing desk, carpets, mirror and panelled almirah single mirror door almirah cupboard, clothes and gown press, dressing tables, marble top wash tables and toilet set, glassware, plateware, Electric table lamps, crockery, etc., etc.

The property of a gentleman leaving, and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property is open to view.

MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 10th October, 1922.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
No. 35. Hummum Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 4082.

AUCTION SALE OF BOOKED AND UNBOOKED ARTICLES AND UNCLAIMED BAGS OF GRAIN AND GRAIN SWEEPINGS, ETC., ETC.

Under instructions from the B.B. and C. I. Railway Co., and in accordance with provisions of Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railways Act 9 of 1890, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, 18th October, 1922, at 2 p.m. (S. T.) at the Railway Co's Carnac Bridge Goods Depot the following articles:—

Booked and unbooked articles and unclaimed bags of wheat, gram, sugar, jagree, dry dates, almonds, rice, gum, seeds garlic, pepper, tins and cases of oil, round and flat iron, C. I. sheets, gunny bags, copper pipes, bhangar, boxes of luggage, machinery, wooden cases, paint, piece goods and twist.

A descriptive list of booked consignments over which freight and wharfage charges are due can be seen at any of the goods shed at Carnac Bridge.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 10th October, 1922.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents
(123 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay).

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO LOVERS OF WORK OF ART.

AUCTION SALE OF A SPLENDID COLLECTION OF ELABORATELY CARVED MARBLE STATUARIES, PILLARS, ELECTRIC LIGHTS, HANGERS ETC.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will under instructions from the Shippers sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, 12th October, 1922, and the following days at 3 p.m. (S. T.) each day at Hornby Road opposite the Flora Fountain in Messrs. Rallis Brothers' old Building: A shipment of artistic marble works representing figures of Lakhsmi, Sirens, Playing Flute, Music, Venus, Apollo Neptune, Seasons, Continents Decorative artistic figures, groups, birdbaths, large fountains and various other marble works suitable for parks, gardens and palaces.

Also a collection of copies of old Masters.

The collection is well worth a visit by art connoisseurs and others interested in fine arts Collection on view.

sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 10th October, 1922.

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway List.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DISPOSAL OF SURPLUS STORES.

Auction Sale of khakhi patties, ration bags, flannel drawers shorts, flight woolen trousers, mosquitto netting 47" to 108", cotton gowns, khakhi puggrees, trousers, kartal, engine room coats, heavy woolen jackets, dungree pyjamas, khakhi kudas, forage caps, breeches cord, chinese coats, tea cloth, table cloth, chinese trousers, teapoy cloth, hospital cotton pyjamas, waist coats puttoo, tessel caps yellow puggrees, haversacks, Gurkha hats, pyjamas for Punjabis, frocks serge, Kilts highlanders, large aprons kilt, cloth distinctive, deck blouses, hospital jackets, bedroom slippers, khakhi patties, deck pyjamas, fur coats, flannel shirts, cord pantaloons, leather waistcoats, combinations, cuffs, felt hats, ladies vests, waterproof aprons, table napkins, domestic coats, leather gloves, horse rugs, mosquitto curtains, gaiters for mundas, jackets, suttrenges, flags, union waistcoats, neck bands ropes with taggles, dungree cloth shirts, socks for Lumberman, caps highlanders, nose bags, coatswarm followers, rubbers horse, khakhi collars, khakhi helmets, pith hats, tape, white webbing, American cloth wh. jaconette for batiste cloth, towels flax thread, surgical mattresses, hand whips, identity discs, heel tips, buttons of different kind sand sizes, hooks for shoulder pads, sewing cotton of different colours, safety pins, canvas sheets, flies, glass cloth, pillow cases, woolen comforters, sashes worsted, pillow slips, navy canvas, Calico for dammiering etc., etc.

On MONDAY, the 16th October, 1922, and the following days daily at 10 a.m., Messrs. MEHTA & CO, will sell by Public Auction the abovementioned goods by order of the Controller (Sales) of the Colaba Depot (old Army Clothing Factory).

Sales are subject to certain conditions obtainable at the Auctioneers or the Controller (Sales) and which will be read before the commencement of the Auction Sale.

Auction Sale of 71 packages printed woolen prints, flannellet, woolen camel rugs, navy woolen serge, blue serge, dyed ropes and white voiles.

On SATURDAY, the 14th instant at 3 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms at 25 Medows Street Fort by order of the Bank concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. M. H. Madon & Co., and M. H. Chhaganlal & Co.

Madon No. 4/18—15 cases each 100 pieces printed woolen prints.

By order of the Bank concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. M. H. Madon & Co.

M H 1308 M C—972—1 case 20 pieces flannellet No. W 1353 & 1248½ yards.

M H 13077 M C—181—1 case 23 pieces flannellet No. W 1305 and 1435 yards

M H 1458 M C—8541—1 case 41 Linton camel rugs 60/90 inches.

M H 1458 M C—8542—1 case 25 Greenford camel blankets 60/90 inches.

M H 1457 M C—7541—1 case 39 Greenford camel rugs 60/90 inches.

H S 321 & CO—7—1 case 21 pieces Navy woolen serge 54 inches quality of No. 7094 and 75 yards.

M H 45/1 M Co—94/5—2 bales each 10 pieces Grey Serge D P quality

M H 49/1 M Co—97—1 bale 10 pieces blue serge D P quality.

M H 49/2 M Co—98—1 case 6 pieces blue serge 56 inches 178 yards.

M H 49/1 M Co—96—1 bale 10 pieces blue serge D P quality

M H 1584 M Co—933/41—9 cases each 32 to 36 pieces flannellet 27 inches quality of No. 7960.

M H 49/1 M Co—94/6—3 bales each 10 pieces grey serge D P quality

M H 49/1 M Co—97/9—3 bales each 10 pieces blue serge D P quality.

M H 1195 M Co—1/4—4 cases each 40 pieces drappery 1700/1750 yards.

M H 1427/8 M Co—875—1 case 36 "Green Ford" camel rugs 60 to 90".

M H 1427/8 M Co—876—1 case 59 "Linton" camel rugs 60 to 90 inches.

M H 1678 M Co—873/76—4 cases each 24 pieces dyed ropes (drappery) 50 inches.

On account and at the risk of Messrs. Ebrahim Haji Moledina and M. H. Madon and Co.

E 1444 H M—1/5—5 cases each 50 pieces fancy white voiles "V26" 40 inches.

Also by order of the Bank concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Gopalji Champsy & Co.

B B 1200 & B—15 cases each 50 pieces discharged prints.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid and goods taken delivery off within 8 days from the date of sale. These and other conditions will be read before the commencement of sale.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 10th October, 1922.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF 10 CASES KONGO RED.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the official liquidator of Eastern Commercial Corporation, Ltd., (in Liquidation) Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on SATURDAY, the 14th instant sell by Public Auction at their rooms at 3-30 p.m.

10 cases Kongo Red.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURERS AUCTION SALE OF BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURING MACHINERY.

Under instructions from Messrs. The Tata Industrial Bank Ltd., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on MONDAY, the 16th instant, sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. S.T.), at Lamington Road, near Lal Chimney, at Messrs. N. Powell and Co.'s godown, on account and risk of the Standard Boot and Shoe Manufacturing Co., all the machinery accessories, etc., of the Boot and Shoe Manufactury consisting of one Louis Heel Splitter one Columbia Beader, one Improved Blake Machine, one Master Bottom Scouver, one one No. 3 Channel opener, Rap cutting press, 1 Devey Pegger, 5—7 feet Revo Press Pienet, one Sole Founder, Pluma Skiver for skiving stiffeners, one Edge cementor and outfit, one No. 8 Leather Roller Turned Steel Shafting, Colic, Pegwood, Dies, Punches, coils Universal Shegging wire, Seat wheels, etc., etc.

The above will be sold either in one lot or in separate lots to suit the requirements of the purchaser subject to reserve price. The above is on view from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. at the above address.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and balance to be paid the next day and goods cleared away within a week from the day of sale in default of which rent at the rate of Rs. 100 per day will have to be paid.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 10th October, 1922.

THE WEATHER.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay Oct 6th

Means of observations taken at 8-30 a.m. 11 a.m. 2 p.m. 5 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. (inches)				29 725
Temperature of Air			Degrees	82 2
Wet Bulb Thermometer			"	78 8
Dew Point			"	76 0
Relative humidity of Air			"	8 8+4
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouds—10)				2 0
Maximum temperature of Air			"	86 0
Minimum do do			"	76.
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight				NNW.N,WNW
Movement of Wind do			miles	87
Fall of Rain			inches	0 00
Total fall during month			"	0 00
Do. do. year			"	70 21
Total fall 24 hours ending 8-30 a.m. of 9th			"	0 00

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Day of week.	Day of month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill.	Day of week.	Day of month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill.
	Oct.	h. m.	ft. in.		Oct.	h. m.	ft. in.
Tu.	10	m 1 51	27 4		10	m 7 45	16 4
		11 8a	26 6			7 24a	16 2
W.	11	m 2 7	26 10		11	m 8 1	16 5
		12 8a	25 6			8 5a	17 1
Th.	12	m 2 46	26 4		12	m 8 43	16 1
		1 30a	24 11			8 37a	17 8
F.	13	m 3 31	25 9		13	m 9 43	16 7
		2 26	24 4			9 34a	18 3
S.	7	m 11 56	27 0		7	m 6 41	17 9
						5 54.	16 1
S.	15	m 5 53	27 6		15	m 0 4.a	30 1
		6 6a	24 4				
M.	9	m 0 57	27 7		9	m 6 51	18 9
		0 48a	26 6			6 59.	16 7

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 9th October 1922, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear and in the north of the division humidity is in excess. Day temperature was below normal in the west.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear and at Cawnpore himidity is in defect. Mean temperature was below normal in the West.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess at Karachi and in defect at Mount-Abu. Both day and night temperatures were below normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess at Bhuj and in defect in Central India West and at Surat and Bhavnagar-Para. Day temperature was below normal at Veraval and Neemuch. Night temperature was below the average at most stations.

The Central Provinces.—Amraoti reports 1.14" of rain. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is in excess at Akola and Chanda and in defect at Saugor and Nagpur. Night temperature was above normal at Akola and Chanda.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear at Ratnagiri and moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect at Ratnagiri and day temperature was below normal at Mormugao.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rain has fallen nearly generaly in the Bombay Deccan and locally in north Hyderabad. Poona reports a heavy fall of 2.42" while Ahmednagar had 0.19" Bijapur 0.99". Belgaum 0.11" and Nizamabad 0.21". Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and except at Malegaon humidity is in excess. Night temperature was above normal at Malegaon.

General Remarks.—There has been nearly general rain in the Bombay Deccan and local rain in the Madras Deccan, north Hyderabad and Berar with a few falls in Malabar. Poona reports a heavy fall of 2.42" and Amraoti had 1.14". Skies are moderately clouded in the Peninsula and the south Central Provinces. They are clear in northwest India and the United Provinces where mean temperature was below normal.

Forecast.—A few thunder showers are again probable in the Deccan and may occur in the Konkan and the Central Provinces.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 8th October 1922.

The northwestern disturbance has given a few falls in Kashmir and the north Punjab and is passing away. Rainfall has decreased in the centre of the Peninsula. Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, and local in Upper Burma, Orissa, Mysore, Malabar, southeast Madras and the Madras Deccan. A few falls have also occurred in Lower Burma, Bengal, the north Punjab hills, Kashmir and on the north Madras coast.

The chief amounts are:—Akyab three inches; Maymyo two; Balasore, Dalhousie one; Bangalore, Coohin two; Trivandrum, Kodaikanal one and a half; Tinnevelly, Salem, Kurnool one.

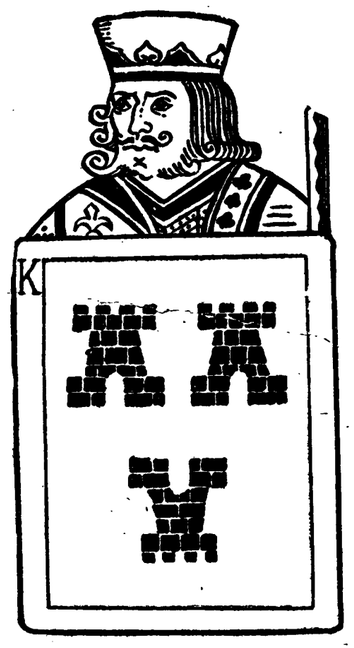
OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS BY MONDAY, THE 9TH OF OCT. 1922.

Stations	Temp. in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	R. fall in. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date.	Departure 1st June to date.
PENINSULA GULF—					
Beattie	87.7	74.0	0.61		
Do. 28th	91.1	75.0	0.61		
Jask	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..
Do. 2nd	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—					
Multan	90	67.	63	..	2.51	-1.31
Rawalpindi	87.7	56.6	72	..	25 26	-1.26
Lahore	86.6	61 4	72	..	15 60	+0.0
Sibsa	87.6	62.3	61	..	11 42	+4.18
Ambala	89.0	61	66	..	9 20	+5.09
Delhi	87.8	..	66	..	21 76	1.48
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	90.8	67.9	68	..	27.15	-3.37
Muttapuri	90.4	68 2	64	..	28.30	+0.84
Jhansi	91.2	66 8	63	..	26 82	+2.47
Cawnpore	91.	0	62	..	9.66	+12.24
Allahabad	91 0	7.8	72	..	43.01	+0.06
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	91.7	67.8	61	..	0	-3.19
Karachi	79.6	.8	69	..	1.17	-4.15
Ajmer	89.2	61 8	69	..	2.76	-4.31
Jaipur	88.0	0.3	60	..	10 25	-4.07
Kotah	89.6	2	69	..	26 19	+2.07
Mount Abu	75	66.4	84	..	50.80	-8.50
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA—						
Bhuj	93	63.1	79	..	10.21	-2.28
Dwarka	86.8	74 8	81	..	3 1.	-0 46
Veraval	82.4	68 8	10	..	10 3.	-7 66
Rajkot	94	61.4	79	..	14.0.	-10 35
Bhavnagar Para	94	..	81	..	18 94	-2.60
Surat	91	69	78	..	40 2	+0 69
Ahmedabad	94.2	67.5	61	..	27.61	+0.32
Deesa	93	71.9	66	..	27.34	+4.1.
Neemuch	87	61.4	89	..	27	+10 2.
Indore	90.8	62.1	68	..	18 29	-2.0.
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	89.0	66.6	77	..	58.09	+0.5.
Saugor	89	65	66	..	40.61	+2.91
Nowgaon	90	66	0	..	29 31	-5.9.
Khandwa	94.0	65	66	..	20.6.	-0.6.
Akola	95	74 2	70	0.03	0.5.	+1.7.
Amraoti	93	69	62	1.14	7.7	-1.6.
Nagpur	94.2	73.1	69	..	40 13	-1.69
Chanda	94.0	6	76	..	49.97	+1.54
Raipur	90.6	72.1	78	..	48.2.	+3.66
KONKAN—						
Bombay	86	76.4	68	..	70.2.	+1.31
Ratnagiri	86.1	76.9	71	..	6.34	+0.14
Mormugao	79	76.1	89	..	97.16	+0.29
Karwar	..	..	..	..	..	..
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	94.7	73 6	66	..	19.16	-2.66
Akola (agri)	91.4	69.6	61	0.19	9.06	-3.85
Poona	88	65	69	2.42	16.31	-1.5.
Sholapur	92	70.	61	0.07	8 5.	-1.96
Bijapur	88.4	69.1	9	0.99	7 16	-3.26
Belgaum	88	66.4	67	0.11	17.7.	-2.26
Armangabad	90.6	69.1	64	..	13 97	-3.09
Nizamabad (Indw)	89.0	69 2	65	0.21	10.94	-3.74
Hyderabad	89.4	73.9	82	..	7 33	-3.11
MADRAS AND CEYLON—						
Minicoy	81.0	74.3	76	..	(1909)	+10 74
Calicut	79	72	91	0.10	49.24	+11.46
Cochin	82	76	77	..	33 56	+7 37
Colombo	86.6	76 1	82	..	45.24	-5 86
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	90	75 6	83	..	16 00	-8.72
Nellore	91	6	6	0.02	6 14	-6 16
Cuddapah	102	4	2	74	..	13.8	-6 87
Madras	96.6	76.2	73	..	11.38	-6 72
Bangalore	91.8	65	69	0.0	15 97	-6 74
Coimbatore	92.0	70	76	..	6.32	-4 86
Trichinopoly	94	72	75	..	9 04	-5.11
Agricultural Coll.	96	72.6	75	..	12.81	-5 96

ASOKA'S
"Wash-Well"
Yellow Bar Soap
IS A SOAP OF
Outstanding Merit and Distinction
Unequalled for Washing Clothes
and
Unequalled for all household purposes.
A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU.
Per Bar -/6/6 : Per case of 30 bars Rs. 11/8/-
OBTAINABLE ONLY AT
Asoka Swadeshi Stores Ltd.,
Princess Street, Bombay.
and Branches.

HALF-TONE AND LINE BLOCKS
ARE DONE AT
The Bombay Chronicle Studio
SPECIAL RATES FOR ADVERTISERS AND COMMERCIAL HOUSES.

The "Three Castles"



"The King of Cigarettes"
ORDINARY——MAGNUMS——SUPER MAGNUMS
W. D. & H. O. WILLS,
BRISTOL and LONDON.

PUBLIC AUCTION
OF
SECOND-HAND MOTOR CARS
ON
Saturday, 14th October, at 3 p.m.

Name of Car.	Cylinders.		Model No or year.	Type of Body.	Accessories and Fittings.
Overland	4	20	90	Touring	Oil side lamp, tail lamp
Pullman	4	18-20	Old	"	Side & tail lamps, tools, etc.
Fiat	4	15	Old	Open	Elec. & Oil side lamps, etc, Tail lamp & side curtains
Durkopp	4	15	Old	Torpedo	Side lamps, tools
Standard	6	20-30	1911	Humber	Oil side lamps, tools,
				Touring	spare rim, horn.
Clement Bayard	4	12-15	—	Landaulette	Tools, side lamp, tail lamp.
Hudson	6	Super-six	1917	Touring	Wire wheels, tools, horn, Mirror spare wheel, etc. side lamps.
King	8	30	1920	Touring	Tools, side lamps, tail lamp, Lucas Horn, 2 mudguards, lights, Liberty bell, Mascot Mechanical Horn, Mirror, side curtains, watch, dashboard lamp, cushion covers, Petroltin carrier choir mat—Stepney with cover & tube.
Dodge	4	20	1922	Sedan	Two side, two tail & two head lamps complete.
Oldsmobile	6	25	1918	Touring	Tools, Horn, Lamps, Side curtains.
B. S. A.	4	..	..	Touring	Oil side lamps, oil tail lamp.
				LORRIES	
Ford, one ton	4	20	..	Passenger	Oil side and tail lamp, Horn, tools, etc.

THE ABOVE ARE ON VIEW
THE INDIAN AUTOMOBILE Co., Ltd.
310, Lamington Road, off Jacob Circle.
Phone 5995.

Ride a

B·S·A

MOTOR BICYCLE

There is a model to meet the needs of every rider, from the Sporting Solo to the 8 h.p. Touring Combination. Follow the example of thousands of satisfied motor cyclists and ride a B.S.A.

Illustrated List free from
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR CO.
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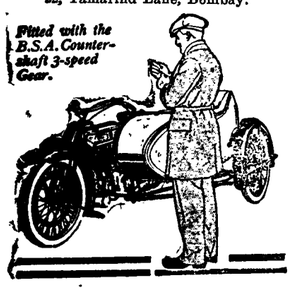


Fitted with the B.S.A. Counter-shaft 3-speed Gear.

THE CHEAPEST HOUSE FOR MOTOR ACCESSORIES.

Joly Plugs, Acetylene Electric, spirit and Electric Combined

Rs. 40. JAMES MFG. CO., 105, Kalbadevi, Bombay. R5053

ENQUIRIES SOLICITED.

Apply to

A. Gillette,

OR

Auto & Electric Supply Company,

Opera House, Tram Terminus,
BOMBAY 4.

C. M.

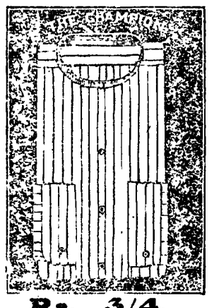
WE MAKE SHIRTS THAT ARE A CREDIT TO THE WEARER

HERE'S AN ESPECIALLY GOOD OPPORTUNITY.

We have recently bought striped shirting of splendid quality, in three different colours and we are making them up into Shirts for you.

Shirts for Dress, Sports and everyday use.

THE "CHAMPION"



Rs. 3/4.

A Shirt that is more than just good. It is ideal in every way. In Black, Blue and Mauve pin stripes, White ground.

Asoka Swadeshi Stores Ltd.,

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Easy Profits *for* You

IN MOTOR GOODS.

The recent increased Duty on Motor Cars and Accessories has advanced Prices of a number of articles. But the bulk of our big stocks having been imported during 1920-21 we give enhanced values and greater profits to our clients all over India in all their purchases.

A trial will convince.

The Advance Motor Co.

Accessory Specialists.

Lamington Road, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS)

New York, Oct. 7th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports			32,000
" Exports to Great Britain			3,000
" " to Continent			Nil,
Futures at New York	Oct,	21	30+ 5
" " "	Dec.	21	62+ 2
" " "	Jan.	21	48+ 5
" " "	March	21	60 3
Spot Cotton at New York		21	55+ 5
Spot Cotton at New Orleans		20	83 unchgd,
Tone of Spot Cotton :—			
Futures at New Orleans	Jan.	21	06+ 4
" " "	March	21	13+ 4
Fair Rio Office (No. 7 quality)			10/16
Demand Bills			..
Silver Commercial U. S. mined			99 1/4
Do. Foreign			69 1/4

MONEY MARKET.

London, Oct, 7th.

Ronts 3 per cent,	59 3/4
Berlin Cheques on Londou Bar Silver spot	35 1/4
" " 2 months hence	35 3 16
Closing tone of silver :—Little Indian Buying - Quiet Buyers Satisfied.	
Interest day to day loans	1 1 4
" 7 day market loans	1 1 2
Discount, Bank of England Rate per cent. since 17th July 1922.	3
Exchange Warsaw	41,000

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Oct. 7th.

Barletta Russo—63 lbs. Dec.-Jan.	49
Australian 63 lbs. Oct.-Nov.	49/6
Karachi Barley 49 lbs, Dec.-Jan. Nominal	49
Wheat Choice White Karachi per 492 lbs. C. I. F. Sellers	31 3
" Red Karachi do. quoted London	52
" Afit to U. K.	1,040,000
Tone—Steady.	

SHARES.

Lartered Bank	£ 17 1/4
Hongkong	114 1/2
National	41 1/4
A. and D.	14
Eastern Bank	5 1/4

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Oct. 7th.

Brown Sugar 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Oct.-Dec, Nominal	17/9
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Oct.-Dec. Sellers	19/9
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Jan.-Mar. Sellers	20
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Oct,-Dec, Sellers	20/3 3/4
Fine White Java, C. & F. Karachi Oct -Dec, Sellers	20 5 4
London 6th Cuban Sngar Out.-Dec. Nominal	18 1/4

SEEDS.

London, Oct. 7th.

RAPESED, Ferozepore Real Bold Oct-Nov,	£16 1/2
REAPESEED, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. Sellers	..
LINSEED, Argentine Oct.-Nov. Sellers Easier	£ 18 1/4
RAPRSEED, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex- Ship Oct.-Nov.	£15 1/2
TONE OF RAPSEED :—	
COTTONSEED, Bombay (scund Delivered per ton Dec.-Jan. Value	£7 3/4
TORIA RAPESEED:—Sept.-Oct. Sellers	£17

METALS.

London, Oct 7th.

English best Selected Copper	£ 6/6
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£62 5/8
Copper Braziers	£83
Yellow Metal	8 1/8
Hard spelter	£25/1
Corrugated Sheet	£16 1 4

EXCHANGE.

On London, at Paris	..

WAR LOANS ETC.

Funding Loans %1960/90	83 3/4 unchd
Victory Bonds 4 %	87 7/8 "
War loan 5% 1929/47	100 "
Consols 2 1/2 %	57 "
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	37 "
Indian Stock 3 1/2 % (Sterling Loan)	66
Govt. Securities 3%	55 1/7 "
7 per cent. Indian Loan	£ 111 1/2

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Nov.-Dec.	10 3/4
Tone—	
Plantations First Latex Crepe Oct.	8 7/8
Tone—Firmer Sellers Reserved.	
Freight of Coal—Cardiff to Bombay	19/3

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY REPORT.

London, Oct, 7th,

Total in Sight	2,363,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	303,000
East Indian	96,000
American	2,519,000
Othe:	304,000
Total Sales	33,000
East Indian Sales	600
Total Speculation	....
" Export	....
East Indian Export	....
East Indian Stock	29,000
" " Forwarded	1,100
" " Actual Export	300
" " Imports	2,000
" " Speculation	....
American Afloat	141,000
East Indian Afloat	8 000
Total Afloat	195,000

BOMBAY MARKET

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Oct. 9.

To-day a further advance of 5 points was reported in New York futures. The market advanced on trade buying and short covering. The general condition of the American market is rather improved and we would advise buying on any material breaks. The Marwari Bazar was kept entirely closed to-day owing to a meeting of cotton merchants to arrive at a settlement regarding payment of September tenders not yet weighed over. At Colaba the market opened for E. G. M. G. Broach April/May at Rs. 447 and closed to Rs. 442 and selling by offices, closing at Rs. 443 F. M. G. Oomra December/January closed at Rs. 392½ steady on offices buying.

Our market for ready cotton was steadier on Saturday last and about 10,000 bales are reported to have been bought by some Exporters.

COLABA CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6 P. M.

Bombay, Oct. 9th.

			Rs.
Fully Good Broach	Apl./May.		443
Fully Good Bengal	Dec.-Jan.		324
Fine Oomra	Dec.-Jan.		392 1/2

E. I. C. A. QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 9th.

		Rs.
SETTLEMENT RATES.		
Fully Good Broach	April-May	445
Fully Good Bengal	Dec.-Jan.	380
Fine Oomra	Dec.-Jan.	315

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct, 9th.

Description,	Super-Fine	F Goods	Goods	fine
M. G. Bengal and sind Punjab	340	325	315	..
M. G. Oomra's No. 4	395	380	865	..
M. G. Cebtral P. No. 1.	425	410	395	..
M. G. Central P. No. 2.	410	595	380	..
M. G. Broach	..	440	430	420..
Southerns	..	..	360	350 353

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 7th Oct. 1922.

Cotton	103 Bales
Wheat	12182 Owts.
Linseed	815 "
Rape, etc.	186 "
Gingellyseed	237 "
Poppyseed	39 "
Groundnuts	393 "
Castorseed	2389 "
Rice	3246 "
Myrabolams	Nil "
Cottonseed	Nil "
Mowraseed	3480 "
Gram	911 "
Juwar	271 "
Masur	3 "
Barley	Nil "
Bajry	449 "
Coal	1214 Tons.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Oct. 9th.

The following are to day's closing rates so issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association :—

	Bazar Terms. Ready	Rs.	a.	p.	Rail Delivered. Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30		54	0	0	8	5	0
Wheat, white Cawnpore 70-30		52	0	0	8	2	0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla		52	0	0	8	4	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi		9	8	0	10	0	0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore		9	8	0	10	4	0
Rapzseed, Yellow Cawnpore		10	8	0	11	0	0
Linseed, Brown Bold		12	12	0	13	4	0
Linseed, Brown Thin		12	4	0	12	12	0
Teelseed, White 80-165		75	0	0	15	3	0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25		70	0	0	....		
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50		68	0	0	....		
Teelseed Black		63	0	0	....		
Poppyseed, White		13	4	0	14	4	0
Groundnuts		68	0	0	14	0	0
Mowraseed		6	12	0	7	2	0
Barley		38	0	0	....		
Castorseed		52	0	0	10	8	0
Cutton Seeds Ready		35	0	0	4	12	0
Forward		Rs.	a.	p.			
Wheat Aug.-Sept		8	1	3			
Linseed May		13	3	6			

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 9th.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1-3 21 32
Bank Demand	1-3 5/8
Doc. Acceptance 3m /s	1-3 27/32
Tos Demand	373
American Dollars	352
Honkong Dollars	201
Shanghai	269
Japan	162
Siugapore	180

Market—Quiet.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BOMBAY, Oct. 9.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 27/1/6
Bars Gold forward 27/1/6
Bars Gold 2nd settlement 27/2/6
Bars Silver ready 92
Bars Silver 1st settlement 92
Bars Silver 2nd settlement 92/4

EXCHANGE.

B C Rate—
Bank's selling T T 1/3 9/16
Bank's selling D D 1/3 19/32
On London—
Bank's selling T T 1/3 5/8
Bank's selling D D 1/3 21/32
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/3 27/32
Bank's buying T T 1/3 11/16
Bank's buying D D 1/3 23/32
Tone of Exchange—
Tone of Exchange—Steady Market.
On Paris—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 373
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 393
Bank's buying D D Frcs 383
On Japan—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 167
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 162
On Shanghai—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 269
On Singapore—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 180
On New York—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 352
London Gold ready sh 93-4
London Silver ready d 35-4
London Silver forward d 35-3
Tone of Silver—Quiet—China sold.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange $ 4.42½
French Exchange Frcs 58.20
Swiss Exchange Frcs 23.60
Belgium Exchange Frcs 62.10
Italian Exchange Lire 103.00

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS,

October 9.

S S East Cape, Jones, Calcutta.
S S Aungban, Taylor, Rangoon.
S S Indus Maru, Takasa, Kobe.

DEPARTURES,

October 9.

S S Jalavihar, Park, Swansi.

The following vessels began to load yesterday

Steamer Limax for Singapore.
Steamer Karapara for Durban.

S S East Cape:—The Volkart Bros.' steamer East Cape, 4,427 tons, Captain Jones, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Aungban:—The S W Company's steamer Aungban, 3,006 tons, Captain T Taylor, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a cargo of kerosine oil.

S S Indus Maru:—The O S K steamer Indus Maru, 2,701 tons, Captain Y Takasa arrived in horbour yesterday from Kobe etc., with a general cargo.

S S Jalavihar:—The Scindia S N Company's steamer Jalavihar, 3,381 tons, Captain Pork, sailed yesterday from harbour for Swansi, with a cargo of manganese ore.

IMPORTS.

October. 9.

S S Vera from Lourenco Marques (Delagoa Bay) Agents, Turner Morrison & Co., Ltd.—4108-tons with bank large steam coal.

S S Waroonga from Tuticorin Agents, British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited—1,130 bales cotton.

S S Kilindini from Porbandar, Agents, The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd 4,713 bags cement.

EXPORTS.

October. 9.

S S Delta for Dundee via London—24,000 cwts cotton seed Louis Dreyfus & Co., 6,000 cwts linseed Louis Dreyfus & Co.

S S Delta fo London—15 bales cowhides tonned P E Boyce and Son; 6 bales woolen carpets N M Farrukh & Co; 275 cwts cassein flour P Savlaram; 1,000 cwts khiamies Meyer Nissim; 225 cwts sultana khismies J D Motee

MATINEE

Mr A Durst; 500 cwts [illegible] 401 cwts myraboltams 127 cwts kismies 127 cwts cassein flour C Jivanlal & Co.

S S Ischia for Genoa—13,000 cwts linseed bold Strauss & Co Ltd; 40 cwts linseed bold Strauss & Co., Ltd.

S S Ischia for Naples—2,000 cwts castorseed Strauss & Co Ltd; 2,000 bales cotton bengal E Spinner & Co; 1,001 cwts castorseed K M Nathoo.

S S Trelevan for Hamburg—605 bales cotton fly B Meyer & Co; 180 bales cottton fly S Gordhan & Sons; 110 bales cotton K Devchand & Co Ltd; 110 bales cotton Louis Dreyfus & Co.

S S Trelevan for Hull 800 cwts dill seed Mr A Durst

S S Gutenfels for Hamburg—27 bales cotton fly V A Save; 14 bales cotton fly B Kursondas & Co; 55 bales cotton fly Walmer & Co.

S S Gutenfels for Bremein—50 bales cotton fly M Chandulal & Co.

S S Gutenfels for Copenhagen via Hamburg—4 cases brassware King King & Co.

S S East Cape for New York—100 bales cotton waste D Bhanji; 400 cwts small coriander seed J J Gubhay; 306 cwts coriander seed E Virji & Co; 4 bales woolen carpets King King & Co; 216 cwts cummin seed 170 cwts sandalwood chips 112 cwts gum karaya 210 gum karaya Narsi Mulji & Co.; 6,500 cwts castor seed Ralli Bros; 2,000 cwts myrabollams F E Campbell & Co Ltd; 75 cwts coriander seed 50 cwts cummin seed 2 bales cotton carpets E D Massayeh; 1 cask wet sheep cassings S M H Kadarbaksh.

S S Vera Kathleen for Antwerp—2,500 tons mangonese ore King King & Co.

S S Kamakura Maru for Kobe—3,500 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ltd; 500 bales cotton Ozu-Burin & Co., Ltd; 500 bales cotton N M K Kaisha; 1 bale sawri cotton Ozu-Burin & Co, Ltd; 1 bale hemp to K Kaisha Ltd; 1 bales cotton N M K Kaisha.

S S Kamakura Maru for Hongkong—500 bales grey mule cotton twist David Sassoon & Co., Ltd.

S S Kamakura Maru for Yokohama—14 cases sandalwood oil M B Kaisha Ltd.

German Exchange Mrks 9600

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 58/8
5 per cent War Loan 83/8
4 per cent Terminable Loan 89
4 per cent Terminable Loan 98
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1922 100/8
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928 101
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926 100/6
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1932 100/6
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 103/12
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 65
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930 95
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 65
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49 95
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 65

The Share Market is closed to-day.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

Oct. 9th.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Longcloth (Full weight) 34/40 inches :—			
Rachael per lb.	1	10	0
Standard per lb.	1	10	0
Century per lb.	1	10	0
Hindustan per lb.	1	10	6
Fazulbhai per lb.	1	11	0
Textile per lb.	1	11	0
Longcloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5203 :—			
Rachael per lb.	1	10	0
Swan Finlay per lb.	..	..	..
Longcloth X quality :—			
Rachael per lb.	1	10	6
Faizulbhai per lb.	1	11	0
Longcloth Satin Calender, 34/40 inches :—			
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1	10	0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	10	0
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1	7	0
Zenith (Drum) per lb.	1	7	0
Salita —			
Century per lb.	1	8	0
Spring (Merchant per lb.	1	8	6
Grey Drill, Century Mill :—			
No. 1126 Per piece	15	8	0
No. 125½ per piece	14	8	0
Dhooties :—7, 8 and 9 yards :—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	11	0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	10	6
Dhooties :—10 years.	..	..	..
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	12	0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	11	3
Check 5 lbs. Grey Drills :—			
Standard per piece	7	1	0
Phoenix per piece	7	1	0
Swan Finlay per piece	6	14	0
Check 5½ lbs. Grey Drills :—	..	..	..
Textile per piece	7	8	0
Pearl per piece	7	14	0
Bleached Check :—	..	..	..
Textile per piece	..	..	..
Kasturchand per piece	8	12	0
Bombay United per piece	8	6	0
Black Check 5 lbs :—			
Textile per piece	9	12	0
Spring per piece	8	12	0

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Mysore Government Security

LIFE AND MARRIAGE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, MYSORE.

(The Most Progressive Life Office.)

Run on purely Indian Management

LOANS from Rs. 1000/- to Rs. 8000/- will be given

Without Interest and Without Security

To our 200 Personal Investment Bond-holders every year for every one Lac of fully paid up bonds.

HOUSE & LANDED PROPERTIES FROM Rs. 1000/- to Rs. 5000/- will be given

to our Life Policyholders by advancing Loans at moderate Interest. Our Insurance Policies are at lowest rate of Premium—

Nonforfeitable

being automatically protected.

FEMALE LIVES ALSO ENTERTAINED.

MANAGEMENT IS CONDUCTED ON STRICTEST ECONOMIC PRINCIPLES.

Wanted Organizers and Influential Agents on Rs. 100 to Rs. 250 a month allowance plus Commission on guaranteed business in unrepresented places.

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Saturday the 14th October 1922

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"DIABETES SPECIALIST"

Over 20 years' experience and awarded Gold Medals. Of the numerous testimonials accorded by patients as well as chemical Analysers, the following are taken at random :—

Mr. Bhailal V. Kothari, B. A., LL. B. late Vakil, High Court, Lamington Road, Bombay. Now, Nayab Divan, Baria.

"It gives me great and sincere pleasure in testifying to the real efficacy of Dr. S. R. Ayengar's medicinal drugs—I was suffering from Diabetes for over 4 years and had tried many well-known Doctors of Bombay but without any effect. I then put myself under the treatment of the said Doctor Iyengar and he prescribed a course of 7 complete weeks for me. As each Week progressed the disease, that could not at all be controlled before, began to abate with the result that I was completely cured at the end of the course in such a marvellous way that I can very well say that Dr. Iyengar is not a Diabetes Specialist in name but a specialist indeed in reality. My Specific Gravity which was 1038 in the beginning of course came down to 1015 at the end and grains of sugar per ounce of urine fell down from 24 to nil while sediments were not at all visible."

Consultation Hours:—8 to 10 A. M. and 5 to 7 P. M. Address:—"Ghia Buildings" Khetwadi, Main Road, opp. Girgaon Post Office, Bombay Telegrams:—"Diabetes" Bombay.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

The Indian Industrial Art and Khadi Exhibition, 9 to 11 a.m., 3 to 9 p.m. at Madhav Baug

WEDNESDAY, October 11.

Empire of India Life Assurance Co, Ltd., 11 Elphinstone Circle, 2-30 p. m.

INDIAN I. A. & KHADI EXHIBITION.

The Indian Industrial Art and Khadi Exhibition is open at Madhav Baug every day, between 9 to 11 a.m. and 3 to 9 p.m.

INDIAN EDUCATION SOCIETY, DADAR.

The Western India Turf Club has paid a munificent donation of Rs. 5,000 to the Indian Education Society's King George English School, Dadar, Bombay.

IN MEMORY OF SAIT H. A ABDUL RAHIM

The Anjuman-i-Islam High school and branches were closed on Monday as a mark of respect to the memory of Sait Haji Abdulla Abdul Rahim J.P., who passed away that morning after a brief illness. The deceased was a member of the Managing Committee of the Anjuman-i-Islam and took great interest in the education of the Muslim community and was always willing to help deserving students with scholarships out of the trust funds at his disposal, as well as, out of his own pocket.

'G' WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The election of 17 representatives from the above Committee to the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held at Kirtikar's Wadi, opposite Kasturchand Mills, Dadar, on the 22nd instant (Sunday). Members of this Committee for the current year are requested to go to the above polling station and record their votes before the polling officer who will supply the voting papers from 7 to 10 a.m. and 3 to 6 p.m. on that date. The names of the candidates standing for election will be announced later.

TO-DAY'S MEETING.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the members of the Council of the Bombay Presidency Association will be held in the rooms of the Association to-day (Tuesday) at 6 p.m.

FORTH COMING MITTINGS.

BOMBAY PROV. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The sixth ordinary monthly meeting of the Provincial Congress Committee for the city of Bombay will be held to-morrow (Wednesday) at Krishna Building, Fort, at 6 p.m. (S. T.) and on subsequent days till the work of the Committee is completed.

SALLE FRANCAISE.

A lecture on Saint Francis and the Franciscan movement in the world by Rev. Father Gerald will be given to-morrow (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m.

WEST MATUNGA MAHIM C. C.

The adjourned second extraordinary general meeting of the members of the West Matunga-Mahim Taluka Congress Committee will be held on Thursday the 12th instant at 8 a.m. (S. T.) in the Committee's office to consider the rules and regulations of this Taluka Committee as modified by the District Congress Committee of the G Ward. Members are requested to be present.

P. & O. MAIL CONTRACT.

The Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, sent the following telegram to the Government of India, Department of Commerce, Simla, on the 7th instant:—

"With reference their letter No. T. 215, dated 22nd March 1922, and subsequent correspondence (the) Committee, Indian Merchants' Chamber, suggest that no commitments should be made with (the) Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company in respect of (the) renewal of Mail contract without the approval of (the) Indian Legislative Assembly. (The) Committee consider that for reasons stated in correspondence on this subject this course imperative."

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 9.

Market opened to-day after holiday but the usual post-pooja activity was absent. Cotton were on an altogether Lower level than before holidays Dunbars being no better than Rs. 299, Kesorams Rs. 10-12 and New Victoria 9-8. Bengal Nagpurs were not dealt in but shares were offering at 390 x. d. Bowreahs had sellers at 7-10. Idle conditions prevailed in jute section and only very few mills scrips were quoted as business done. Howrahs opened at 43-12, climbed to 44-8 but closed easier at 44. Clives were no better than 32-8, Reliances were on offer, a contract being put through at Rs. 44 and Centurys at 10-12. Hundred rupees shares were stagnant in the market, nominal rates being rather below current quotations. Bhalgorahs were a good feature in coal section. Talchers were inquired for up to 33-12 and West Jamurias were done at 9-4. Burrakurs had sellers all day at Rs. 34-8. Barabonis were offering at 16 with buyers about 8 annas less. Bokaro and Ramgurh had buyers at 37-4. Industrials were dull though generally not much altered. Indian Iron and Steels were in demand with no sellers below 51. Titaghur Papers were easier at 11-8 but Bengal Papers had buyers at Rs. 2%. Marshalls were done at 7 in the morning but recorded later. Thorney Crofts and Commercial Properties had buyers at improved rates, Madan Theatres were weaker and Indian wood Products were done at Rs. 5-12. Imperial Bank (conty) fell back a few points to Rs. 362 and fully paid had few buyers at Rs. 1 350. Government bonds were steady to firm, 6 per cent being in demand. 3½ per cents are quoted at Rs. 58-3. Following were closing quotations:—

Government Securities:—5 per cent war loan (1929-47) at 84 s. 1., 5½ per cent war loan (1928) 100-5 s. 1., 6 per cent Bonds (1930) at 100-4 s. 1., 6 per cent bonds (1932) at 100-8, 6 per cent U. P. Bonds (1926-41) at 97-2.

Bank:—Imperial Bank (fully) at 1362 and (contributory) at 362.

Railways:—Buktiarpur Bihar Railway 61 s. 1., Darjeeling Himalayan Railway 150 s. 1., Mymensingh Bhairab Bazar Railway rebate 83 s. 1.

Cotton:—Dunbar 304, Kesoram 11, and 7 per cent (pref) 65, s. 1., Muir Mills 320.

Jute:—Benjamin 5 discount, Century 10-10, Clive 33, Gourepore 599, Howrah 44-4 and A (Pref) 95, Northbrook 55-8 s. 1., Reliance 45-4, Waverley 11-4.

Coal:—Baraboni 15-8, Bhalgora 11-4, Bengal Nagpore 7 per cent (pref) 86 Bokaro Ramgur 37-12 x. d., Borrea 30-4, Burrakur 34-8 x. d. Highfield Coolery 7, Samla Govindpore 12-4, Sathgram 9-12 x. d.

Miscellaneous:—Associated Hotels 7 per cent (pref) 57, British India Corporation (ord) 8-12 and (def) 17-4 s. 1., British India Tobacco 1-12, Calcutta Trams 68, Indian Wood Products 6, Madan Theatres 6-9.

Tea:—Bishnimuth tea 10-8.

Exchange:—Bank telegraphic transfer one shilling three and twenty-one thirty-two pence and demand bills one shilling three eleven sixteenth pence,

PROTECTION TO PRINCES.

THE ASSEMBLY'S ATTITUDE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—on my way home from Simla, I had occasion to read the opinions of the Anglo-Indian Press, on the Legislative Assembly's attitude during their discussion of the Governor-General's certification under section 67 B of the Act, for the passing of the Princes' Protection Bill, in supersession of its rejection by the Assembly. That Press, at least as much of it as I had the opportunity to come across, was unanimous in its belief, that the Assembly had repented of its action. My object in writing this is to disabuse the public of this belief. Doubtles, the newspapers which have given expression to this notion are not primarily responsible for it. It was the Home Member who, on Mr. Rangachariar's motion for adjournment, on the 25th September, made the remark that "the members had themselves to thank for the crisis," which was echoed in unnecessarily dolorous accents by the President. This remark not being challenged by any member at the time, (in my view there was no need for challenge under the circumstances) an impression has gone abroad, that it was a silent confession on the part of the members who had voted against the Bill, that they had realized their blunder and were ready to go back on their decision. There is, however, no warrant for such an impression. In the first place, the proposal for adjournment, which led to the Home Member's above remark, was in its nature, to put it at its mildest, a motion of protest against the Governor-General's excercise of his veto, and can, by no stretch of sophistry, be construed into a confession of error. The suggestion about a joint conference, emanated from the President, in the Course of his speech overruling the motion for adjournment, which, he pointed out, appeared to be the only feasible alternative for averting the lamentable clash of arms between the Assembly and the head of the Executive Government. In the next place, when, after this, the Home Member asked for an assurance from the Assembly that the Bill would be passed before he could make the suggestion for a Conference to the Viceroy, there was no response to that demand. The president gave longer than the usual recess to enable members to discuss the situation. During these private discussions in the recess, the anti-Bill section of the Assembly, made it abundantly clear between themselves, that there was nothing to recant and nothing to regret, and that if the Bill came to them a second time they would not alter an iota of the original substance of it. The four members who went for pourparlers with the Viceroy entertained, I presume, no delusions in this regard. A pertinent question might be asked. "Why then go through the mockery of conversations with the Viceroy if the Assembly started with such an inflexible *non-possumus*? The answer is, that the proposal having come not positively rude, to have met it with from a third party, it were ungracious, if a summary refusal. It was, moreover, not altogether beyond the range of possibility to have persuaded Lord Reading that the occasion was not appropriate for the excercise of his bludgeon powers, which must be, in their nature, very sparingly exercised under the emergency of a grave national crisis, which certainly was not the case here. Furthermore, it was not altogether impossible to use towards the Viceroy the line of argument once adopted by the Duke of Wellington to King George IV. Before it can be understood how that illustration applies to the present case, it may be remembered that the predominant motive for the Viceroy to pass the Bill in dispute was that he had given pledges to the Indian Princes to that end.

The Duke of Wellington went to King George IV and proposed the name of a statesman for appointment as a Cabinet Minister. His Majesty instantly burst out with the exclamation, "Surely, Arthur you ought to know that I, as a gentleman, cannot agree to that appointment." To which His Grace made the prompt retort: "But your Majesty also ought to know that you are not a gentleman" and before His Majesty had time to recover from the stupor into which this staggering remark had thrown him, the Duke began to explain thus: "Your Majesty's responsibilities and duties are of such world-wide and far reaching magnitude, that you cannot properly shoulder and dischaarge them if you allow yourself to be circumscribed with the too limited and narrow conventions of a gentleman." This assuaged His Majesty and reconciled him to the appointment, theretofore so hateful to him.

If his Excellency Lord Reading could have seen his way to the acceptance of some such arguments, then also the *impasse* could have been saved. The pledge theory, besides, is open to the fatal objection that the Assembly were no party to any pledge. These are all answers to the hypothetical question I have propounded above as to why should negotiations with the Viceroy have been agreed upon, if the Assembly were determined not to yield an inch of their ground. Well, we know what happened. Nothing came out of the conference with the Viceroy. The Assembly representatives thought the conversation to have been made under the seal of confidence and therefore were not inclined to disclose it beyond stating that no settlement could be reached. But, without putting too great a strain on one's imagination one can conceive that guarantees must have been asked for the Assembly to pass the Bill as a condition precedent to the cancellation or suspension of the procedure resorted to by His Excellency, which the Assembly spokesmen must have refused. If that be so, does not completely destroy the theory, so assiduously propagated by the Simla correspondents of Anglo-Indian newspapers, that the Assembly had gone into sack-cloth and ashes and were ready to climb down at the earliest available opportunity?

To defend the decision of the Assembly in regard to the Bill, by any lengthy arguments, in this letter, will yield no profitable result. Because, it will not be easy to convince either side to recede from the position they have already taken up. The Anglo-Indian public and Press have unanimously condemned the action of the majority of the Assembly. On the other hand, the Indian public and Press, as far as I have been able to gather, have with one voice commanded it. But I will permit myself to say this much, that upto 1910 no such legislation for the protection of Princes existed or was thought to be needed. Mr. Thompson in the Council of State tried to meet this argument by reference to the Act of 1823. But the very next moment he, from his own mouth, jettisoned that argument by the admission that this Act was repealed in 1835. So, at all events, from 1835 to 1910 uninterruptedly that is for three quarters of a century such a legislation was non-existent. In the second place, the Princes stand in no need of such protection for one outstanding reason, which I find nowhere alluded to, that British Indian Government, throughout the last half century or so, have, with religious scrupulosity, adhered to the policy of non-intervention in the internal affairs of Native States, whatever the state of those affairs, as reflecting beneficent rule or misgovernment, because with the slightest attempt at intervention by British Government, the Indian newspapers, themselves, would be the first to denounce that Government. Therefore the Indian Princes have no cause to apprehend any dire consequences from the adverse criticism of the Press; even when such criticism be true in its entirety and directed against specific acts of maladministration by Indian Princes. In the third place, whatever little restraint their fear of the criticism of newspapers may excercise over the Princes will be removed by the Damocles' sword, hanging over the newspapers, of a prosecution by the British Government in case they attacked any act of the Princes. The safeguard in the proviso exempting from penalization *bona fide* criticism of administrative measures, will, it is feared, prove, in the long run, to be a mere eye-wash. In the fourth place why should the Assembly go out of its way to afford legislative protection to people over whose misdeeds they have no punitive or even corrective jurisdiction? These are briefly the grounds, among others, which actuated the Assembly's decision. Therefore the Assembly have acted with wisdom and dignity, in not allowing themselves to be stampeded into obedience to the will of the executive by the threat of a veto, against their best judgment and dictates of conscience. They would have otherwise compromised their honour and incurred the just opprobrium of their countrymen. If by their conduct they have given a handle to Government to set their authority at naught and flout them, that is not such a grievous catastrophe, as to be worth shedding tears at.—I remain Yours, etc.

HARCHANDRAI VISHANDAS.

Karachi, October 3.

NEW MUNICIPAL ELECTION ROLL.

NOW READY.

The provisional Election Roll of the Bombay Municipality is out and can be inspected at Mr. V. J. Patel's Office, 2nd Floor, Arya Bhavan, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, or at the Swadeshi Exhibition Office at Madhava Bagh. The Rolls for Mandvi and Bhuleshwar Wards can be had for inspection also at Dr. Jethalal V. Vora's place, Barbhaya Moholla, Mandvi. Copies of the respective Ward Rolls can also be seen at the Municipal Ward Offices in the City.

As fresh enrolments are made by the Commissioner between now and 1st November, eligible voters, i.e., tenants paying a monthly rent Rs. 10 or more, whose names are not in the Provisional Roll are requested to lose no time in getting themselves registered. Enrolment application forms can be had at Mr. V. J. Patel's Office. A notification has been issued by the Commissioner that all new applications must be accompanied by the rent receipt for April 1922 or other documentary evidence in support of same. Registered voters desiring to transfer their names from one Ward to another should apply to the Commissioner before 1st November. Educated people are requested to explain to their less educated brethren the necessity and advantages of becoming voters.

JAMSHEDPUR STRIKE.

STRIKE BULLETIN NO. 11.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

JAMSHEDPUR, Oct. 7.

The strike situation is unchanged excepting that coolies, few clerks and some foremen have joined. Yesterday some foremen were seen running about in different parts of the town in motor cars and inducing mistries and workmen to resume work but failed in their efforts. In the usual evening mass meeting, yesterday, Babu Bhutnath and Sardar Mulasingh sang songs composed by themselves in Hindi and Punjabee respectively about the present strike which stirred the whole audience. The mass of skilled workmen are firm, determined and jolly and the situation is unchanged. A number of coolies, females predominating, have been hired by the company to make a show in the works. These coolies under the supervision of the few highly paid foremen are engaged in cleaning the workshops and making noise. There is, however, no production to pay for their services.

DURAND FOOTBALL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 7.

The final of the Durand Football Tournament was played at Anandale this afternoon and resulted in a win for the Lancashire Fusiliers by one goal against the 23rd Battery R. F. A. nil. The Viceroy presented the cups.

A CORRECTION

Owing to a mistake, it was stated in our yesterday's issue that the Swadeshi Exhibition was organised by the Swarajya Sabha at Madhavbaug. It ought to be Swarajya Sabha Volunteers.

SERIOUS ACCUSATIONS.

AGAINST J. J. HOSPITAL WORKING.

PRESS NOTE A QUIBBLE.

CITY FATHERS FURIOUS.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. M. A. M. Khan presiding, when the J. J. Hospital question was again discussed at great length. After Dr. Sukhia's long speech, and Mr. Kanji's support of the same with a lecture to "The Chronicle". Mr. P. C. Sethna made an animated speech and made further allegations against the state of things in the hospitals. He complained about the food, about the treatment and about everything there and asked for enquiry, but not public. His amendment was eventually accepted by the House.

DEMAND FOR ENQUIRY.

The Corporation continued discussion on the proposition regarding the removal of patients from the J. J. Hospital and moved by Mr. V. J. Patel.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia said Government could not go beyond the contract they had with the Municipality, and he hoped the movers of the proposition would withdraw the same when they came to know of the actual facts. Unless they proved the incorrectness of Government's statements, it was no use going on with the proposition, as they would merely court a rebuff. They must first prove the truth of the allegation of Mr. Sethna, and that had not been done yet. He said the Corporation were doing their duty better than the Government themselves. The Corporation should not be guided by mere newspaper reports, for in Bombay they published everything that was sensational. They must consider those things with care. He moved an amendment that the letter from the Government be recorded.

COOPERATORS' RED RAG.

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas seconded. He welcomed the veteran, Dr. Sukhia, back to the Corporation. (Laughter.). He spoke against a paper in the Medows Street which was always against Cooperators and particularly against Indian Ministers, and he thought it was most reprehensible that human suffering should be exploited for political purposes.

MR. SETHNA'S SPEECH.

Mr. Pheroze C. Sethna said that he had taken no brief for anybody and his point was that the state of affairs in the J. J. Hospital was so "scandalously bad", that it was the bounden duty of Government to enquire into the whole question and pacify the public. The Press Note had not by any means carried conviction to the minds of the public and he said that without hesitation. The note had done very little to remove the ignorance of the public. The Corporation resolution said "seriously indisposed persons" were sent away, and Government had made capital of it, and thought they had scored a signal victory, and met the charge by pointing out with great "emphasis that the patients who were discharged from the hospital were able to leave the hospital with safety. Even if correct, this is merely a quibble. They do not deny that large numbers were turned away. On their own showing the number of patients at the J. J. and the Cowasji Jehangir Hospitals on the 24th July were 295 and 52 respectively and these numbers on 4th August were reduced to as low as 125 and 14. What then is the inference? Even assuming as Government say that not one "seriously indisposed person" was turned away during these days from amongst those who were already in the hospital it follows clearly that amongst the newly arrived patients during the same days there must have been several "seriously indisposed persons" who were not admitted into the hospital as indoor patients but turned away.

In the Press Note Government quote their resolution No. 783 of 29th June 1922 and attach great importance thereto. Government have not been pleased to tell us what amongst other reasons led them to pass this resolution. My information is that it was issued mainly because of a representation from the Surgeon-General particularly after a letter to him from the Senior Medical Officer of the J. J. Hospital and according to which representation the Surgeon-General asked Government for "definite orders" if admission was to be refused beyond a certain number as suggested by Government without regard to possible consequences such as the amount of distress caused thereby, possible public criticism etc. Government therefore, were fully warned of the consequences and yet they issued resolution No. 783. After this how can they say as they now do in the Press Note that "no instructions of any kind to turn out patients under treatment have been issued." This in fact is another quibble. No patients under treatment were to be turned out but all the same their number was to be gradually so reduced that the cost should not exceed the allotted grant which could only be done by refusing admittance on the scale that existed previously. The last words in the Resolution are that the Medical Officer "should if necessary select what appear to them to be the most serious cases from amongst the applicants for admission." Does this not lay down in unmistakable terms that not all serious cases but only the most serious cases were to be admitted into the hospital.

One other point in the Press Note is in regard to the ultimatum given by Col. Carter. Whether he exceeded his powers in doing so is between him and Government. If he was wrong Government should certainly take him to task. Government, I readily admit, tried to put matters right by a telegram on 4th August but what is a matter of perfect surprise to the public is that in spite of pressing requests from Col. Carter neither the Minister nor the Surgeon General thought it right to come down to Bombay to make personal enquiries in so grave a matter until as late as 16th August almost a week after the date of the Corporation resolution although the Minister had no hesitation to give interviews to the Press before that date and before making personal enquiries.

The Corporation and the public cannot be satisfied with the Press Note and much less with the letter we have received in reply to our resolution. Government say, the speeches made in the Corporation are 'not officially reported' to them and yet because wide publicity has been given in the Press to our speeches they have thought it right to issue a statement by means of a Press Note. One naturally enquires why Government have studiously avoided any reference whatever to the most salient points in the speeches in regard to mismanagement at the J. J. Hospital.

"INSUFFICIENTLY FED."

Mr. Sethna said he repeated the statements made by him, that patients were insufficiently fed in the J. J. Hospital, and they were not dealt with in the Press Note. The defects were pointedly brought to the notice of the Minister by medical men connected with the hospital on the 16th August. They were about the quantity and quality of food supplied. Patients suffering from diarrhoea, influenza, etc. were kept on milk diet, but more than half of the milk given was mere water. In the convalescent state patients were not given eggs, butter etc. but were merely given ordinary food like *dal* and vegetables and meat. They were given one big meal in the day and in evenings some tea and bread. He had reason to believe that the Minister was informed that the Chemical Analyser attached to the hospital had reported that half the quantity of the tea was mere dust. ("Shame, shame."). It was ordinary dust, repeated the speaker. No reference was at all made to this in the Press Note. Because the patients were half-fed or rather starved Government allowed their friends and relations to bring their own food from outside, which was not the case in the past. In the Press Note there was no reference to the Committee appointed to go into the question of the dietary, nor to what they had done in the matter. In regard to medicine no oxygen gas was provided. In case of serious wounds, on account of their cost, prophylactic anti-totanics were rarely given. Camphor injections were prepared from sesame oil, because it was cheap to do so. Continuing he said "Dressings for wounds and sores for outpatients are not only absolutely insufficient but made up at times of material which would be considered unfit for cleaning floors. There have been instances when even such poor material was not available and pieces of brown paper and string were used to cover up wounds. In the case of in-patients in the surgical wards dressings of the proper material are available although in limited quantities but in the medical wards as a rule there is no arrangement for sterilised dressings. As to the X-Ray plant, only a certain number of plates are allowed to be drawn within a fixed period. If that number is exceeded then the plant has to be laid up until that period has passed.

These are serious accusations I am making on, of course, what I have heard, but I have reason to believe that every single statement is correct and that all these facts were laid in very clear terms before the Minister himself. That being so the public have a right to expect that Government will enquire into the entire management of the Hospital concerned. It is not as if the attention of Government has been drawn to these glaring deficiencies only after my resolution was passed by the Corporation on 10th August. Government has been written to on the subject several months' back and I would certainly suggest that a careful enquiry do take place at which all communications addressed to Government either by the Senior Medical Officer himself or those working with him be submitted to reveal the exact situation. Until that is done and proper steps taken to remedy the state of affairs public agitation on this important question must continue even if our attitude be considered 'hysterial' in certain quarters. Replying to a question in the Legislative Council as recently as the 6th instant the Minister is reported to have said that Government did not consider that any useful purpose would be served by publishing the correspondence between Government and the Senior Medical Officer of the J. J. Hospital. After what I have just informed the Corporation I am sure every member of this body considers it imperatively necessary that this correspondence as also letters from other Medical men connected with the hospital should all be made public.

I quite realise that Government for want of funds are perhaps in a difficult position but if they take the public into their confidence and are determined to cleanse the Augean stables they will find ready support not only from the Legislature but also from the general public for whatever sum of money they need, for it must be recognised that the health of the city is of paramount importance, and that the leading hospitals in Bombay should be conducted on lines similar to what must be the case elsewhere in other large hospitals in equally important cities. Mr. Patel's resolution however goes too far."

AMENDMENT.

He therefore, moved an amendment:

That the President be requested to inform Government in reply to their letter General Department No. 2778 B, dated the 7th September, 1922. (1) That the Corporation find that the Press Note issued by Government on the subject of reduction in the number of patients at the J. J. Hospital and the Cowasjee Jehangir Eye Hospital, leaves several issues involved in the question untouched and undecided. (2) That the Corporation are therefore respectfully of opinion that a complete enquiry should be made into all the questions involved and also of the question of the future management of these hospitals by a Committee composed of an equal number of representatives nominated by Government and by the Corporation from amongst themselves respectively and (3) That the Corporation trust that Government will concur in this opinion and appoint at an early date a Committee on the lines proposed with a view to ascertain the true facts in regard to what has happened and to put the management of the Hospitals on a sound and satisfactory footing.

RIDER TO AMENDMENT.

Mr. H. P. Mody, seconding, said it was no use prolonging the controversy. There was no doubt somebody had blundered and Government had done their best to mislead the public. Mr. Sethna had complained about the food, but there were many other things which anybody who knew about the inner working of the hospital, thought existed. He added a rider to Mr. Sethna's amendment to be added last:

"That in the meantime the Corporation urge upon the Government the necessity of making immediate provision for suitably maintaining the hospitals taken over by the Government under the Police Charges Act."

Mr. J. Boman-Behram said Government had already said that nobody was to be blamed in the matter, and he did not know whether they would accept a further enquiry, for even in the Legislative Council they had refused to lay further papers on the table. What they should do was to appoint a Committee of their own and go into the question, and the public would judge of it on its merits. He moved an amendment that a special committee be appointed to go into the whole question as raised by Mr. Sethna and draft a suitable reply to Government.

Mr. Fazal Ibrahim seconded. The Corporation's hands were very much strengthened by the allegations of Mr. Sethna and they should now go to Government, he said.

Dr. Sukhia again spoke.

Closure was here moved by Mr. J. P. Fry and accepted and Mr. Nariman was allowed to reply.

Mr. Nariman said Dr. Sukhia's performances had disappointed him, and also Mr. Kanji's. Dr. Sukhia had feelings for ever dumb animals, just perhaps, Dr. Sukhia being a veterinary doctor had a partiality for these. As for Mr. Kanji, who took so much interest in Labour.

Dr. Sukhia asked whether it was propriety to say so.

The President appealed to the speaker not to make such a statement.

Mr. Nariman said he was only following the bad example of a senior member of the Corporation. (Laughter). Dr. Sukhia had done nothing to discourage personal references. He said he had not referred to the newspaper allegations, but to what was said about these things elsewhere. He was for a public enquiry, so that the public might cooperate with them. Private enquiry would be useless as hospital authorities would not help them. If they thought Mr. Patel's resolution went too far, he would support Mr. Sethna's amendment.

Mr. Sethna's amendment was carried by 32 for and two against.

Dr. Sukhia obtained priority and moved that with reference to his memorandum the Commissioner be requested under section 18 of the Municipal Act, to apply to the Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court to determine whether or not Mr. W. T. Hallai became disqualified from being a councillor owing to his having been adjudicated insolvent inspite of the fact that he proposes to file an appeal against the decision of the Court.

Mr. P. J. Merawan seconded.

The proposition was adopted and the Corporation then adjourned.

"NO TALK!"

MAGISTRATE'S FIRMAN.

SEVERAL ARRESTS MADE.

On Monday morning a sensation was created at the Esplanade Police Court when at the order of Mr. B. N. Athavle, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate several arrests were made by Inspector Nader for alleged disorderly behaviour in the Court. It appeared that at 11-45 a.m. when Mr. Athavle came to his court he inquired from his Judicial Clerk as to who the police officer on duty in Court was. On his replying the name of Sergeant Vernon, the Magistrate asked his Judicial Clerk to instruct the Sergeant to stop the people talking in the Court. Sergeant Vernon, however, was not present and Inspector Nader got up and offered his services. The Magistrate, therefore, told him to arrest and lock up those who talked in the Court. Inspector Nader then caught hold of a Marwari merchant, Panalal Sriram, whose firm is doing extensive business at Bombay and Calcutta and who was going to his pleader Mr. Vijayker, (Junior), to instruct him and gave him several pushes in spite of his protests that he was a respectable merchant and that he was not talking but going to his pleader to give him instruction. The protests were of no avail and he was arrested and subsequently enlarged on bail. Mr. Ramchandra, a clerk of a Pleader, who was standing outside the Court near the rear staircase as well as Krishna Babu the Law Library peon who was standing near the Library door were also arrested and enlarged on bail. They will be charged to-day for disorderly behaviour.

Mr. Narimen, Pleader, who was addressing the Court in a certain case asked the Magistrate as he was talking with His Worship would he also be arrested? To this no reply was vouchsafed. Mr. S. B. Kapadia on behalf of the library peon protested against his arrest to which the Magistrate replied he was told "Because he was an Indian Magistrate there was so much noise in the Court but it would not be so if there was a European Magistrate."

We understand the Marwari Merchant is going to take legal proceedings against Inspector Nader for alleged insult and assault etc.

PROVINCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Oct. 7.

It is understood that public meetings will be held in all important towns in the Presidency protesting against the rejection by the Legislative Assembly of the resolution regarding Provincial contributions, and at the same time making strong appeal to the Joint Parliamentary Committee to give Madras immediate relief.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, October 10, 1922.

THE RENT ACTS.

Those who have followed the discussion on the proposed amendments to the Rent Acts in the Municipal Corporation, on the public platform, and lastly in the Legislative Council, will have seen that no serious arguments have been brought forward by the landlords, their supporters, or the Government for any further increase in the rents. The case for the landlords was forcibly put before the public in the Municipal Corporation and the Legislative Council; and the only plausible argument that has been urged is that one kind of property alone should not be controlled by Government. The apologists had nothing much to say, however, in support of their demand for enhanced rents. Once the principle of control has been accepted and put into practice,—and it has certainly operated for the good of the large majority of the population of Bombay,—it is now too late in the day to cavil at it.

The landlords have got a monopoly of housing accommodation in this city and it is the duty of the State to regulate that monopoly for the good of the public until the ordinary law of demand and supply comes into play in a legitimate manner. In the Legislative Council Sir Chimanlal shed some tears over the hard fate of small landlords, but the Bill does not concern itself with the fate of small landlords only. The public are at the mercy of the rich landlords, and it is they who make things hard for the tenants. There are, of course, exceptions, but the majority of the landlords take very little interest in the rent-payers, and all that they care for is that they get their rent at the end of the month. The number of landlords in the city is not large, and is it suggested for a moment that this small minority should be allowed to do as it likes, by removing the control imposed over its greed? No case has yet been made out for adopting the Government proposal; for no case can be made out. As has already been stated in these columns, the prices of building materials have gone down considerably, since the standard rent was fixed during war-time. And surely this cannot be a ground for increase of rents. The landlords state that the house rents would adjust themselves, if the Acts were repealed; that cannot happen so long as there is a dearth of housing accommodation in the city. No doubt there are a great number of newly-built houses unoccupied, but that is because the landlords have overreached themselves in their greed.

The Select Committee, to which the Bill has been referred, may consider the question from a point of view either favourable or unfavourable to the tenants, but it is for the Council to decide one way or the other. The members of the Legislative Council have a distinct duty to perform. In the City of Bombay there are large numbers of workers. They live in miserable tenements, in dirty, unhealthy lanes, huddled together like cattle; these rooms have no ventilation, much less any light. The results of this horrible overcrowding are visible in the health statistics of this city. While the population of the city has grown rapidly, the housing accommodation has not equally kept pace, and the result is yet more over-crowding every day. Are these conditions to continue for ever? It will take some years for the Government building programme to be completed, and in the meantime it is proposed that the Rent Acts should be extended only by one year. Where are the people to go in the circumstances? Not to the Salsette where there are not enough houses, adequate water supply, and rapid transport facilities! The northern part of the Island is yet practically unbuilt upon, in spite of the tall talk that we have had for so many years. A large number of members coming from the mofussil, representing the non-Brahmin interests, have always said that they have the good of these poor people at heart But they have done nothing so far to justify these boasts. There are nearly two hundred thousand mill-workers in Bombay, in addition to another lakh or more of labourers in various other industries. If these non-Brahmin members, who are not Bombay landlords, truly wish not to make the conditions of life of the workers worse than they are at present, the first thing they should do is to reject the measure summarily. They can do so, because they have the requisite majority.

"AN EXTREMIST ORATOR."

Apparently incensed at some of the harsh things Dr. Rabindranath Tagore had to say in his lectures at Madras about the West and the Western civilisation our Anglo-Indian contemporary of Madras detects in "one of the most picturesque and intellectual personalities of modern India" "the undoubted growth of an attitude towards human life as it exists to-day both impatient and bitter." There was absolutely nothing in the poet's lecures to justify the entirely groundless charge contained in the remarks of our contemporary: "Indeed from what he said one might be excused for coming away with the impression that his intention was to prove that all the West was good for was War and Destruction and that if the world would find an antidote to her suffering she must look for it in the Brahmanical doctrines and traditions; surely a very one sided attitude for any sincere idealist to adopt." If Dr. Tagore has criticised the greed and hatred of Western civilisation in scathing terms, an impartial reader or hearer must have observed that he was equally vehement in his opposition to the evils of separation and fanatical narrowness due to the cult of caste or exclusive creed which have surreptitiously found their way into the Hindu civilisation. Dr. Tagore has spared neither the racial pride existing in the East nor the inhuman barriers of nationalism and bitterness of political and commercial strife which are so rampant in the West and to which are to be ascribed a major part of the world's unhappiness and misery. It has been Dr. Tagore's mission to interpret the East to the West making it increasingly passive for the universal spirit of brotherhood to spread in the world. While he was engaged in that lofty work, it became absolutely necessary for him to expose the barbarities of the West as well as the sufferings of the East to the criticism of the world. It was only the dictates of duty that necessitated on the part of the poet the expression of views such as the following:

> "The barbarities and cruelties of the West as witnessed in modern times had often shocked the East. There was the Dyer incident in India, there was the instance of the forcing of opium down Chinese throats, to mention but two, and these had engendered a feeling of profound distrust of things Western."

This is nothing but the truth. The misdeeds of the West in Eastern countries are so many and the consequent sufferings inflicted upon the innocent people are so great that the case can only be dealt with in strong language.

SUFFERING BENGAL.

Scarcely has Bengal emerged from the awful famine in Khulna than it has been overtaken by a fresh calamity, which threatens to be of even greater magnitude than the famine. The true extent of the loss of life, both human and cattle, and damage to property and crops caused by the floods in the Northern districts of Bengal is being revealed gradually. The latest accounts show that at least 400 square miles of territory are under water and over two lakhs of people have been rendered homeless. A third of the entire district of Bogra is reported to be under water, while, according to a Naogaon message received by Dr. P. C. Ray, the "miseries of the people beggar description". Thousands of houses have been washed away and damage to standing crops has been widespread. In the public appeal which Dr. P. C. Ray, the distinguished scientist and patriot, has issued, he says that "such a terrible calamity has not been known within living memory." As during the Khulna famine, Dr. Ray has, thrusting aside his research work, come forward once again to organise relief measures and a strong Committee has been formed with the worthy Doctor as president to begin the operations immediately. A reconnoitering party from the Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works has been sent out with a stock of medicines and foodstuffs and Dr. Ray is appealing to the public to come to his and his co-workers' aid in the humanitarian work they have undertaken. We have no doubt Dr. Ray's countrymen all over India, and especially those of Bombay, who had very generously responded to his former appeal for the famine-stricken people of Khulna, will be equally prompt and generous on this occasion also. Contributions, however small, in the shape of money, grain, or clothing will be received by Dr. P. C. Ray at the College of Science, 92 Upper Circular Road, Calcutta.

VISAPUR JAIL.

The perfunctory manner in which the Bombay Legislative Council dealt with the question of enquiring into the grievances of the prisoners in the Visapur Jail is a fresh proof of its incapacity to safeguard vital public interests. Mr. Surve moved that a Committee consisting of officials and non-officials, with a majority of the latter, be appointed to inquire into the grievances of the prisoners in Visapur Jail and to suggest ways and means to remove them. Mr. Surve rightly pointed out that the Committee already appointed by Government—which consists of two officials and one non-official—was unsatisfactory as it was overriden by an official majority. Mr. Haji, evidently to placate the officials, sought to whittle down the demand by suggesting the appointment of an equal number of officials and non-officials on the Committee. Mr. Hayward, the Home Member, however, would not accept the "compromise" on the ground, among others, that to add to the Committee would result in heavier and unnecessary expenses. Forsooth! When it suits the purpose of the bureaucrat his economic conscience is aroused! But Mr. Hayward's specious arguments had their effect on the obliging Council and both Mr. Surve and Mr. Haji withdrew their resolution and amendment respectively. So what is virtually a departmental enquiry will go on for a time and we shall have a whitewashing report in due course. But the public will not be satisfied. The allegations regarding the conditions in Visapur Jail are too grave to be disposed of in this perfunctory manner.

Notes of the Day

Mr. Cotton's Apologia

Mr. Cotton, who has been appointed by Lord Lytton, President of the Bengal Legislative Council in place of Sir Shamsul Huda—whose sad demise is just reported—was entertained at the National Liberal Club by the London Liberal Federation. Capt. Wedgwood Benn, who presided on the occasion, eulogised Mr. Cotton's "excellent qualifications" for the Speakership—an imposing name undoubtedly—of the Bengal Legislature, and said that Mr. Cotton "would participate in what was really *a great liberal experiment*." (our italics.) Mr. Cotton, who was described as a man with faith and vision' might have, looking to the occasion, refrained from the apologia for his forthcoming sojourn in the East. He said in the course of his speech: "Two essential points for the Liberals of Britain were to exercise patience, respecting the mistakes Indians might make in an institution new to them and a determination that the feeling and faith in Englishmen which used to exist amongst Indians should be restored. The Act of 1919 was carried in a very unfavourable atmosphere. The marvel was that it had succeeded so well. As one of the fifth generation to serve India the speaker asked his hearers to counteract the tendency to discourage young Englishmen to take official positions in India and concluded by saying that there was no finer task open to young men than for them to help India to realise the goal of self-Government within the Empire." From one whose proud record is that he is "one of the fifth generation to serve India," we might have expected something more than commonplace by way of plain speaking, which he claimed. His appeal to young men of Britain for helping India to realise the goal of self-government within the Empire smacks somewhat of the O'Dwyerian mentality. Mr. Cotton might have realised that the problem should not be viewed from the standpoint of young men from British universities—India will always welcome the right type of them as public servants—but from that of the Indian people who must control the public services. However that may be, Mr. Cotton's acquiescence in Capt. Wedgwood Benn's description of the reforms as "a great liberal experiment" shows that he is coming to India to preside over the Bengal Council with a view to make the great experiment a success, a fate which similar other British institutions in this country have met with.

"No Faith in Congress Workers."

An Indore message says that Mr. Chotelal Kashiram Chaudail has resigned the General Secretaryship of the Indore District Congress Committee, for the ostensible reason that he has "no faith in the Congress workers." There will be some people whose prejudice against the Congress may make them accept the reason adduced at its face value. But we would warn the more cautious among the public against putting their faith in such a message. For, it must be remembered, Indore is an Indian State, where autocracy and official irresponsibility are rampant. The administration is not likely to tolerate the existence of a Congress Committee in the State, and some of the inexcusable deportations of public workers effected by the Durbar at the time of the Prince's visit are a proof of the spirit of intolerance animating the administration. We shall not be surprised to find some day that the resignation of Mr. Chotelal has been forced from above, as also his explanation, with a view to discredit the Congress organization. Even in British India, such things are matters of almost every-day occurrence, and the story of "apologies" received by officials from supposed Congress workers falls more or less in the same category. Even if the Indore Durbar were more kindly disposed towards the local Congress Committee, the powerful Residency would know how to deal with what it regards as an unhealthy growth in the State.

Supply of Jail Manuals.

Among the few resolutions that have been discussed during the present session of the Bombay Legislative Council, is Mr. C. M. Gandhi's resolution recommending to Government "the desirability of making the Jail Manual available to the general public for purchase at reasonable rates." Mr. Gandhi was extremely modest in his demand, and was evidently sorry that he had to embarrass the Government by making such a request as the one contained in his resolution. However that may be, Mr. Hayward, with his usual veneer of sarcasm, stated, by way of an explanation, "that the Jail Manual was an old edition and printed to a limited extent for it was not known that it was likely to form popular reading to the public." But then Mr. Hayward forgets that it is his charge of the Jail Department which has led the public to take an extraordinary interest in the jails and their working. If in the jail system in Bombay had been based and worked on humanitarian and correctional principles, perhaps, no one would have evinced keen interest in the jails. But because the jails have been so used as to make them an engine of tyranny and to crush the political spirit out of the people the public do want to know the rules that are supposed to govern the treatment of prisoners, and judge the variations between precept and practice. The Home Member of the Bombay Government ought to know, if he does not already know, that there has been a very brisk demand for copies of the Jail Manual and since the working of the jails has begun to bear so intimately on public life, it is the duty of his department to meet the demand. The excuse advanced by Mr. Hayward is extremely frivolous and his sneer at the public ill-timed. Until such time as a reprint of the Jail Manual can be brought out, it is the duty of the Home Department to make as many of the existing copies as possible easily accessible to the public by distributing them to the public libraries, and in the meantime order the reprint of the Manual with the least possible delay. Now that the Council has carried the resolution, duty bids them be on the watch and prevent, the Home Department shelving an urgent question.

The "Daily Herald."

The "New Statesman" writes:—

> "The "Daily Herald", now that the Trades Union Congress has agreed to the necessary cooperation with the Labour Party, becomes the official organ of the Labour movement. It will be sold at 1d., and it will have a new editor. Mr. Lansbury, who has struggled very gallantly with the paper through many serious difficulties, has retired, and Mr. Hamilton Fyfe, long associated with Lord Northcliffe, but of strong Labour views, has been appointed in his place. He has a stiff task before him—a hard team to drive and the certainty of ample criticism whatever course he may pursue. He also has the handicap, from the circulation point of view, of not being able to offer his readers the boon of insurance. We hope that Mr. Fyfe will succeed; it is important that he should, not only for Labour, but for everybody, for a good newspaper, definitely expressing the Labour view is a public necessity. His chances, we think, depend mainly on the degree of prudence which the Labour officials show in leaving him alone. No one can edit a paper properly if he is subject to constant interference, however well-intentioned—or, indeed, to any interference save in some serious emergency. Having secured their editor—and a very experienced one—the responsible committee have now to impose on themselves the self-denying task of giving him a free hand, even if in their opinion he makes mistakes."

The "Daily Herald" has bravely served the cause of Labour, against heavy odds. It has been also, especially latterly, a great friend of the Indian people, who wish it a more prosperous career of service under its new editor.

Wanted A Frank Reply.

The following question by Mr. G. B. Trivedi and the reply to it speak for themselves:—

> Mr. G. B. Trivedi (Thana District): (a) What were Government's reasons for sending Messrs. Bhojraj and Werhomal to Visapur Jail from Sukkur (Sind)?
>
> (b) Was there no accommodation for them in Sind Jails?
>
> (c) Were they encased in double fetters on admission to that Jail?
>
> (d) What was the expense of conveying them to Visapur Jail?
>
> The Hon. Mr. M. H. W. Hayward: (a) The overcrowding of the Sukkur Prison.
>
> (b) There was overcrowding also in the other prisons in Sind.
>
> (c) They were secured on admission by double chain fetters according to the usual rule and subsequently by single chain fetters.
>
> (d) The third class railway fare is about Rs. 23-12 from Sukkur to Visapur. The expense can approximately be estimated therefrom by the Member.

The reply of the Home Member that Messrs. Bhojraj and Werhomal were sent all the way from distant Sind to Visapur merely because there was no accommodation for them in any of the Sind jails, will hardly convince any one. For, it is impossible to believe that the overcrowding in the jails was so great that *two* short-time prisoners had to be sent away at considerable expense—and in these days of retrenchment—to Visapur. Granting there was overcrowding, why was Visapur jail of all places selected? Will the Home Member make further enquiries and give the public a frank reply? And why was Mr. Govindji Vasanji sent to Visapur? Was it because *all* other jails in the Presidency were overcrowded?

Police Methods.

When Sir William Vincent introduced the Bill for the protection of the Police he talked about their sufferings at the hands of the people. He said they were boycotted by the people and socially ostracised. He had, however, not one word to say about the doings of the Police and their oppression of the people. The incident at the Princess Street Police Station, which was reported in these columns the other day, was an example of the *zabardasti* practised by the minions of law. The Princess Street Police Station has been very much before the public for some months past. Perhaps, in course of time, when a question is asked in the Legislative Council, the Home Member will get up in his seat and in his characteristic manner declare that everybody was wrong and that the statement which he might make was the only true one—because it was based on the explanation of the police officer or officers concerned! In the meantime, we have a shrewd suspicion that our criticism will do the police officer or officers a lot of good in the way of promotion and official favour. Our criticism of the actions of police officials in the past has served them well in this respect.

Chowpaty Sea Face.

After the closing of the Kennedy Sea Face from the Charni Road level crossing to the Marine Lines over-bridge, to all sorts of traffic, for nearly two years, a via media has been reached and it is now suggested by a committee that a strip of land belonging to the various gymkhanas should be made available as a foot-path, without either raising their level or detracting from their utility as parts of the play-grounds. It is proposed to have the foot-path on the eastern boundary of the Parsi Gymkhana and thence to divert it to the western boundaries of the other gymkhanas up to the Charni Road Garden. Government closed the existing foot-path and then slept over the matter, until they were roused from their lethargy by public complaints. The proposal now made is not very satisfactory as it is, but there seems to be no help for it. The footpath running along the Kennedy Sea Face from Colaba to Chowpaty was the one place where people could take a little open air exercise, but since the Development Board has taken possession of it, the public have been deprived of this facility. The Chowpaty Sea face is a living monument to the carelessness and callousness of the Municipal and the Port Trust authorities. When the question was recently discussed in the Municipal Corporation, member after member rose in his seat and said that it was clean and sweet smelling, although Mr. Boman-Behram stoutly opposed them. But his was a voice in the wilderness and Mr. Dabholkar carried the day. Time and again there have been prolonged discussions in the Municipal Corporation about the paucity of open spaces in Bombay, and what is to be said of a Corporation which does not keep clean the best and most beautiful open space in the city? The Municipal Commissioner said that the condition of the Chowpaty Sands had improved very much. We are afraid he has never been there of a morning, otherwise he would have found out for himself the true condition of things. From one end to the other, the small strip is full of dirty matter, leavings of food, strips of paper, and, in these days, rotten fish and all these combine to invest the place with an odour which is not only most unpleasant, but also positively harmful.

"DECEMBER ELECTION."

PROSPECTS OF "WELSH WIZARD."

UNIONISTS DESIRE TO END COALITION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 8.

The "December election is quite on the card," says the Political correspondent of the "Observer." Mr. Lloyd George's prestige has been destroyed temporarily by the final debacle of his Eastern policy and a great majority of all parties feel that if he remained in power he could only fill a subordinate role, adds the correspondent. The Unionists now universally desire to end the Coalition and do not wish the Prime Minister to appear in any capacity as their leader. It would evidently be better for the Prime Minister to make his inevitable exit now.

EXCHANGE RATE OF RUPEE

"FINANCIAL NEWS" ON CURRENCY PROBLEM.

LONDON, Oct. 9.

The "Financial News" reviewing Mr. Stanley Jevons' book on the future of exchange and Indian currency discusses his policy for the stabilisation of the exchange rate of rupee at sixteen pence. It assumes that Mr. Jevons' proposal is that sterling should be treated as invariable for the Indo-Britannic exchange purposes. In other words the aims should be to control and steady the rupee rate in terms of sterling and paper and thinks there is something to be said for this policy on the principle that half a loaf is better than no bread, notwithstanding it will have little or no effect on the rupee exchange with the United States and other countries outside the British Empire. It emphasises that sterling is at present not at parity with gold and agrees with Mr. Jevons in dissenting from a purely inflationary device of expanding the paper currency in the so-called security of the Government of India Treasury Bills which it describes as "Finance of paper on paper." It lays stress on the fact that the first necessity is to balance the budget after which steady policy if deflation may be undertaken. The rupee will then tend to rise and it should not be difficult to keep it around sixteen pence quite apart from the special devices "The one sure starting point is the adjustment of the Imperial expenditure in India to Imperial Revenue" it concludes.

MR. SASTRI AT SOUTHAMPTON.

LONDON, Oct 8.

Mr. Sastri has arrived at Southampton from New York, and, in an interview, expressed the opinion that his Dominion tour on behalf of Indians had been fairly successful.

DEATH OF SIR LANCELOT HARE.

LONDON, Oct. 9.

The death is announced of Sir Lancelot Hare. (He bblonged to the I. C. S., and served in Bengal and Assam from 1873. He was member of the Governor-General's Council (1905-6). Officiating Lieut.-Governor, East Bengal and Assam (1906), and Lieut.-Governor, East Bengal and Assam (1906-11).

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA CABINET.

LONDON, Oct. 8.

A Prague despatch says that the resignation of Doctor Benes' Cabinet as a result of industrial difficulties due to the high value of the krone has been followed by the formation of a new Cabinet including the leaders of the five principal political parties who have dominated the Cabinet's policy since the Republic has been established. The agrarian, Herr Svehla is the new Premier, and Herr Benes has the portfolio for Foreign Affairs.

CABLE ITEMS.

Port Said, Oct. 8.—Madame Zaghloul Pasha has left for Gibraltar were her husband is under detention. She was accorded an enthusiastic send-off.

Washington.—President Harding has authorised the issue of a national appeal for funds to relieve the refugees in the Near East.

A Berlin cable reports a sensational development in the Rathenau murder trial at Leipzig. The case was unable to proceed to-day as the chief witnesses against the accused, the Brothers Techow, are ill after having eaten some poisoned chocolates which were sent from Berlin.

DR. SYED MAHMUD.

RELEASED FROM BUXAR JAIL.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

PATNA, Oct. 9.

Dr. Syed Mahmud Hon. Secretary, Central Khilafat Committee who was sentenced to 6 months imprisonment was released to-day from the Buxar Central Jail on the completion of his term. Messrs. Mazharul Haque and Syed Ahmed and a large number of people received the Doctor at the jail compound gate.

"BOYCOTT FOREIGN CLOTH-"

PICKETING IN GUJERAT.

CONGRESS COMMITTEE'S DECISION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 9.

—The executive committee of Gujerat Provincial Congress Committee at its meeting held yesterday recommended picketing of foreign cloth-shops throughout Gujerat and enlisting of at least 12,500 volunteers for that purpose by the 1st December.

ANATOLIAN MUSLIM SUFFERER

PROPOSAL FOR RELIEF WORK.

Mr. Mohyed Din Ahmed, Secretary, *Jamiat-i-Dawat-u-Tabligh-i-Islam*, Poona writes:—

Muslims: Thousands upon thousands of our brethren in Western Anatolia are in great distress. What is our duty towards them? Considerable sums of money have been already subscribed, but there is a difficulty about sending money through a foreign bank. Let the Indians go themselves to work among the homeless and the destitute. Let them carry Indian money with them, and themselves distribute it, ministering personally to the needs of our afflicted brothers and sisters. The *Jamiat-i-Dawat-u-Tabligh-i-Islam*, Poona, which has done magnificent work for Islam in Malabar and is now endeavouring to establish a permanent system of relief there, proposes to undertake the organisation of relief work in Anatolia on similar lines. Will those who are in favour of the scheme communicate at once with the Secretary, *Jamiat-i-Dawat-u-Tabligh-Islam*, 2410, East Street, Camp, Poona.

RUMOURS ABOUT ENVER PASHA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PESHAWAR, Oct. 7.

Rumour is still exceedingly busy with the fate of Enver Pasha, and it is impossible to say whether he is alive or dead. Travellers from Badakhshan bring most circumstantial stories of the arrival in Khanabad of the Pasha's late servants bringing his personal effects including the bullet-holed coat which he had worn before he met his death. On the other hand, equally credible information is to the effect that he has retreated with tht remnants of his defeated forces into the wilds of Fargahna, while yet another story is that peace has been made between the Bokharan Nationalists and the Bolsheviks and that Enver Pasha is once more an Ally of Russia.

AFGHANISTAN'S PROGRESS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PESHAWAR, Oct. 7.

In Afghanistan, all seems peaceful, and great progress is being made with reforms in the internal administration. Several of the high officers of the State, who had been sent early in the year to the provincial capitals to inaugurate the reformed system of Government, have carried their tasks so far that they are being recalled to resume their former work in Kabul. Among these is general Nadir Khan who has been hard at work for the last eight months reorganising both civil and military matters in Turkestan and Badakhshan.

A CONFUSION.

The news published in some quarters that Sirdar Inayatulla Khan had assumed office in the Afghan Government is incorrect. Evidently, a confusion his arisen between him and his younger brother Sirdar Hayatulla Khan, the latter of whom has recently become Minister of Education.

The newspaper "Ittehad-I-Mashrigi", in its issue of September 27th, publishes the time-table of work of the Hakim-I-Aka of the Jallalabad province, from which the interesting fact emerges that this important official sets apart an hour every other day to hearing complaints against his subordinates and publishes the fact so that the public and the officials concerned may know it. One is inclined to tremble at the opportunity thus afforded for innumerable false charges, but of the deterrent effect of such an announcement on official corruption there can be little doubt.

TELEGRAPHS IN KABUL.

Much interest has been aroused in Peshawar by the news that has got about that here is prospect of the construction at an early date of a land telegraph line from the British Frontier at Torkham to Kabul. Hitherto communication has been restricted to a somewhat haphazard postal service and to wireless, the latter means being uncertain and confined to official use.

LORD WINTERTON'S PEREGRINATIONS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PESHWAR, Oct. 7.

Lord Winterton's visit to the Frontier lasted from the 1st to 6th October and the Under-Secretary of State clearly made good use of his time. Between the 1st and the 4th instant, he visited Kohat, Bannu and the Tochi. On the 5th, he saw as much as possible of Peshwar, and on the next morning he visited the Khyber. In the course of his tour His Lordship availed himself of every opportunity of meeting and conversing with representative officials and non-officials though in view of the private nature of his visit no deputations or addresses were received.

"END OF CRISIS IN SIGHT."

FRANCE & ITALY AGREE WITH CURZON.

E. THRACE TO BE EVACUATED AT ONCE

FRENCH WARNING TO GREECE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Oct. 8.

Paris.—The following is the text of the agreement drafted after the Conference here between M. Poincare, Marquess Curzon and Sgr. Galli, (Italian Charge d'Affaires,) and to which the British Government adheres.

"The three Allied Governments are agreed that the Greek troops be invited to retire, as soon as possible, west of the Maritza.

(The safety of the populations in?) the territories so evacuated, the Allied Governments will assure by means of provisional inter-Allied occupation and the maintenance of order and security until the establishment in East Thrace of the Turkish civil administration and the Turkish gendarmerie. This establishment should occur within one month after the withdrawal of the Greek troops.

On the expiry of this period, the Allied troops will only continue to occupy territory for the duration of the Conference on the right bank of the Maritza, and in the districts which they occupy at present."

MUDANIA CONFERENCE RE-OPENS.

EAST THRACE TO BE EVACUATED FORTHWITH.

LONDON, Oct. 8.

As a consequence of the Paris Agreement, the Mudania Conference was re-opened at noon to-day. It is understood that the extent of the Turkish evacuation of the neutral zone will be left to Sir Carles Harington, but if the Turks prove their sincerity by substantial withdrawal, difficulty is not anticipated. The Greek evacuation of East Thrace begins forthwith.

LORD CURZON OPTIMISTIC.

Marquess Curzon arrived back in London to-night, and said that he hoped a reasonable settlement of the Near Eastern question would be reached. The crisis could be settled only if the Allies acted with complete solidarity. He declared that the Allies had overcome the situation which was fraught with considerable risk.

The Cabineto meets to-morrow to receive Lord Curzon's detailed report.

The Paris Press pays tribute to Lord Curzon's success.

"EVERYTHING QUIET IN THRACE."

Constantinople.—At yesterday's sitting of the Mudania Conference, General Harington stated that the Inter-Allied Commissions in Thrace had reported that everything was quiet and apparently orderly.

Aeroplane reconnaissance, thirty miles beyond the Gallipoli zone, had reported that there had been no fire, nor evidence of destroyed villages.

TERMS OF NEW ALLIED AGREEMENT.

WILL KEMALISTS ACCEPT?

LONDON, Oct. 9.

Will the Kemalists accept the terms of the new Allied agreement? This is the question of the moment. It is generally agreed by the morning papers that they should meet all the reasonable Turkish demands and if our French Ally now persuades the Kemalists that she is in earnest about the latest agreement there is good reason to think that M. Poincare will prove right in the belief of an early settlement, though according to the latest news the Kemalists are at present cavilling in regard to the number of Turkish gendarmerie to be admitted to Thrace. The Allies' protest regarding the violation of Ismid zone is reported to have elicited a categoric statement from Ishmet Pasha that orders have been reissued to cease military movements in the zones.

RUSSIA'S WARNING TO ANGORA.

Meanwhile, it appears that Russia has plainly warned Angora that even temporary discussion on the question of the Straits without Russian participation will be regarded as breach of the treaty engagements.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S RESIGNATION.

Despite the clamour in various quarters for Mr. Lloyd George's resignation there is no reason to think he has at present the slightest inclination to give up the Premiership.

The "Times" probably voices the wide view even amongst critics in depreciating any demand for immediate resignation of any individual ministers so long as the crisis is unsettled.

"BREACHES OF PLEDGE."

NOTE TO KEMAL FROM FRENCH AND ITALIAN GENERALS.

LONDON, Oct. 9.

Mudania.—The French and Italian Generals have handed Ismet Pasha a letter from General Harington, drawing his attention to the grave character of the breaches of Kemal's pledge to suspend the movements of troops constituted by the violation of the Ismid zone, where one division has crossed the Yredjik line and occupied Karayacobi, and cavalry has pushed as far as infantry, which is reported to have replaced the cavalry in the neighbourhood of Chanak.

The letter points out that the British troops have shown the greatest forbearance, and adds that the Powers are now agreed to permit the occupation of Thrace by the Turkish gendarmerie within a month, provided they withdraw from the neutral zone. General Harington, consequently, requests the withdrawal of the Turkish forces, and declares that otherwise consequences will devolve upon the Nationalists.

FRANCE'S DETERMINATION.

NOT TO BE DRAWN INTO BELLICOSE ADVENTURES

LONDON, Oct. 9.

Paris.—Speaking at Vacoulers, M. Poincare said France would not repudiate her interests in the East, and desired to carry out her mandate in the Levant and Syria. She considered that the freedom of the Straits was indispensable to humanity, and in all these questions she was ready to reconcile her interest with those of her Allies.

France could not ignore, M. Poincare declared, the sentiments of her Mussulman subjects a hundred thousand of whom loyally defended her during the war. Moreover, refusal to give the victorious Turkey East Thrace would have fatally prolonged the hostilities. In conclusion,

(Continued on next page.)

THE FOUR NEUTRAL ZONES.

It should be noted that the four Neutral Zones established by the declaration of the Three Powers in May, 1921, on either side of the Bosporus and the Dardenelles do not coincide with the area of the "Zone of the Straits" provided for in the Treaty of Sevres.

DEVASTATING FLOODS IN BENGAL.

WIDESPREAD DISTRESS.

OVER TWO LAKHS OF PEOPLE RENDERED HOMELESS.

DR. P. C. RAY'S APPEAL.

In connection with the floods in Northern Bengal, the following public appeal dated the 3rd instant has been issued by Dr. P. C. Ray:—

The incessant shower from Monday the 25th September has flooded practically a great part of North Bengal. The little news that we have yet received tells us that about 400 sq. miles are under water. Some are of opinion that the railway "bunds" which are instrumental in obstructing the drainage of water are themselves offering the scanty shelter under the sun and the rain. The depth of water varies between 9 and 12 ft. and if we reckon at 500 heads per sq. mile two lakhs of people are in distress. Of this large number the major part is starving. An eyewitness says many have been driven to the extreme of eating grass by the side of the railway. Most of the cattle are dead, and their body floating about is spreading infection.

Rangpur and Dinajpur are on the north of the flooded area. The Tista is the only large river for drainage for these two districts. The Monas, the Punarbabha the Atrai and other rivers have been long practically dry. Rain water usually percolates into the sand and part of it accumulates in the bils. The natural drainage of the water has been obstructed by the high bunds of the railway line and district board roads, so the water from the north cannot usually flow down to the Ganges of the Jamna (the Brahmaputra) to the south. The water which has come from the north has accumulated on the 400 sq. miles and cannot find its way out. Excepting part of the Atrai and a few bils the rest is not navigable and hence there are not many boats in that area which could be utilised for relief work. The flood of 1787 almost depopulated North Bengal Owing to excessive rains in the hill tracts for a long period, water began to rise in the Tista. Rapid currents through the bed, caused sand and gravel to block part of the Tista which had thus to find a new course. This also happened about this time of the year (26th of 27th August). One sixth of the population of 18 lakhs in Rangpur that is 3 Lakhs were dead only in that district. No news has yet been received as to what has happened this year in Rajshahi and Bogra Districts. But there is no doubt that many lives would be lost. The distress through hunger and sickness of those who have kept on a day during the flood can be only imagined.

It may be noticed that this is not the first time that flood has been caused due to the stoppage of water course by railway embankments. In 1892, Dinajpur district was under flood. It was found by Government enquiry that the railway embankments were responsible for the flood. As a result, of this more outletes for the water were found through the railway embankments.

A Central Committee has been formed at the University College of Science for aiding the distressed men and animals. Money and volunteers are required for immediate despatch. The Congress Committee will direct its attention to this. It is desirable to act under one central committee as the work of relief will be more effective thereby. As the Colleges are closed now, energetic workers are not immediately available in Calcutta. It is my earnest request that wherever the volunteers may be, they should write to me or enlist by letter at once on reading this my appeal. It may be possible to work Rajshahi and Shirajgunj side by boat. It is necessary to find out definitely about this point. The rowing club of the Calcutta University will no doubt help us in this respect.

We appeal to the Governor and his ministers to come down from Darjeeling and visit the locality and help in devising means for immediate running out of water. The damage that the railway company may suffer due to their line being cut away for the passage of the flood water, may be met from Government ex-chequer. In 1892, Dinajpur was saved by this means. We hope experienced engineers and miniters of Government will cooperate in relieving the hundreds and thousands of the distressed people.

SCENES OF HAVOC.

A JOURNALIST'S ACCOUNT.

A special correspondent of the "States man" who has just returned from the scenes devastation writes on Oct. 2nd to the journal as follows:—

I got into Calcutta late this after-noon—by the first through train from Darjeeling for nearly a week—and consider myself fortunate in having got into it at all. For nearly 100 miles the whole of the country through which the Eastern Bengal Railway passess is under water as far as the eye can reach—that is to say for two or three miles on either side of the line—and the scenes through which one travelled this morning bear a strong resemblance, one cannot help thinking, to what the low-lying region of Mesopotamia must have looked like subsequent to the most famous deluge of history. From Parbatipur to Natore the flood water lies at a depth of anything from three to ten feet, and the result is that practically every village in this region that does not stand at least twenty feet higher than the surrounding flats has been either destroyed or rendered

(Continued on next page.)

FED UP WITH THEIR WORK.

HON. MEMBERS WANT HOLIDAY.

CLOSE OF COUNCIL SESSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA Oct. 7.

To-day being the last day of this session and there being a lot of non-official business on hand the Council was announced to meet at 1 p.m. Merely a dozen members appeared in the Hall at the appointed hour. The official benches remaining all vacant, the President retired for want of quorum. A few minutes later, however, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla and the Hon. the Home Member arrived at 10 minutes past one. The President once again entered the hall but the number of members had hardly increased. It seemed that some of the members were bent upon withholding the requisite number of members from entering the hall that the President might be obliged to adjourn the session for want of quorum. More than 20 gentlemen were seen loitering in the gang way outside the hall and Sir Ibrahim had to go out twice to induce them to take their seats. Mr. Pradhan of Thana had suggested adjournment of the House last night but he was snubbed by the President with the remark that the honourable member should better resign his seat if he were unable to sacrifice that little time for public work. To-day's situation seems to be the result deliberately designed by those who had given expression to their unwillingness to sit any longer, but eventually their plans did not succeed as at 20 minutes past one, Sir Ibrahim entered the hall with a sufficient number of members to form the quorum and the Council resumed business as usual.

Mr. Bole's resolution for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the grievances of tenants under the Khoti system in Ratnagiri and Kolaba Districts was opposed by Mr. Bhate. Mr. Mountford having given satisfactory assurance in the matter, Mr. Bole withdrew his resolution.

VISAPUR JAIL.

Mr. Surve next moved that a committee consisting of officials and non-officials with a majority of the latter be appointed to inquire into the grievances of the prisoners in the Visapur Jail and to suggest ways and means to remove them. Mr. Surve referring to the Committee already appointed said that it was an unsatisfactory one as it was overriden by an official majority.

Mr. Haji came forward with an amendment asking for an equal number of officials and non-officials, instead of a non-official majority.

Dr. Batliwalla opposed Mr. Haji saying that a non-official majority was quite a necessity in the present case.

The Hon. Mr. Hayward rising to reply said that Government had already appointed a normal committee consisting of the Commissioner, The District Magistrate and the elected councillor from that District. The Government was no doubt serious in this enqdiry and all persons desirous of giving evidence before the Committee would certainly be welcome. There was no selection to be made from amongst the witnesses. The appointed Committee, continued Mr. Hayward, was to arrange the preliminaries and the elected councillor who was a member of the said Committee was perfectly at liberty to bring forth all possible witnesses to be examined before the Committee. Under these circumstances, thought Mr. Hayward, there was no necessity to add to the number of this Committee which would result in heavier and unnecessary expenses.

Mr. Surve eventually withdrew his resolution, Mr. Haji following in his wake immediately.

Rao Bahadur Ramanbhai next moved that the practice of touring officers hiring carts and buying provisions through officers and servants of Government be discontinued.

Mr. Trivedi slightly amended this resolution asking that the rates of hire under discussion should be settled by contract. After a brief explanation the resolution together with the amendment was withdrawn.

PUNITIVE POLICE AT MALEGAON.

Rao Bahadur Chitale moved that the Home Department Notification No. 152, published in the Bombay Government Gazette of 8th June 1922, imposing an additional Police Force up to 31st May 1923 costing about Rs. 46,473 in the town of Malegaon, forthwith rescinded as being no longer necessary. The President announced to the House that this resolution had been disallowed by His Excellency the question being sub-judice.

The Brahmin, non-Brahmin controversy was opened to-day by Mr. Jadhav who moved a lengthy resolution that for the purpose of reducing the excessively high proportion of the advanced communities among the trained vernacular teachers in the Central and Southern Divisions. This Council recommends to Government to pass an order to give during the next ten years preference to the duly qualified candidates belonging to the non-Brahmin backward communities including the Marathas and the depressed classes, at the time of admitting students to the various classes of the training institutions for vernacular teachers in the two Divisions.

The resolution was supported by some non-Brahmin members.

Rao Bahadur Chitale indignantly characterized it as mischievous and asked the House to throw it out.

Mr. Trivedi sympathised though he with the mover was unable to support him.

Rao Saheb Dadabhai Desai said that

(Continued on next page.)

DEVASTATING FLOODS IN BENGAL.

(Continued from previous page.)

uninhabitable. In passing through I did not hear of any loss of human life, but hundreds of dead cattle float on the surface of the flooded area, and poison the atmosphere. Generally speaking, the landscape suggests a vast inland sea, or archipelago, dotted with islands, where the more highly situated villages still rear their heads. Through this sea the permanent way passes like a prolonged isthmus. It is not advisable to drive the few trains too fast, for the flood ater still pours at tremendous speed through the culverts, and the utmost care has to be exercised in negotiating these places. I am told that a few days ago there was three feet of water over the railway line, and I am quite prepared to believe it, for the wire fencing, held up by heavy monoliths, has been torn down for several miles, and the monoliths themselves lie prone.

After heavy rain in this part of the world it is usual to see homeless villagers camping out on the railway line, or squatting round the railway station. To-day something like half the population of the villages in the vicinity must have taken refuge at these points. All along the line, wherever the embankment affords the accommodation, are to be seen the shanties, constructed sometimes of corrugated iron, sometimes of mats, sometimes of both, into which the victims of the floods have crowded. Their average height is three to four feet, and in these miserable dwellings whole families are herded, and lie packed like herrin in a barrel. The thickest aggregations of these hovels are, of course, in and round the railway stations, particularly at Santahar. Here the railway colony is making the best of things. The railway settlement has been practically flooded out. Its ugly but useful buildings and bungalows lie half submerged, only their upper storeys showing. Their inhabitants are housed in stationary trains, which lie in long lines outside the station. The Indian staff are accommodated in vans, while their live stock eke out a precarious existence under the trucks. Cattle are everywhere. There is not a place giving shelter from the rain in which a sheep, a goat or a cow is not to be seen crouching. It was raining hard as I came through this morning.

One hardly likes to think of the damage to the crops caused by this inundation, or of the utter ruin which it must have involved hundreds of thousands of souls. For sixty to seventy miles—from a point midway between Parbatipur and Jamalgunj to Natore—the rice crop on both sides of the railway line has, so far as can be seen, been completely destroyed—submerged to a depth of several feet for nearly a week. From Natore southwards to Calcutta a good deal of it is showing to-day, and looks well enough to the non-expert eye, but even here the damage must have been colossal.

So far as jute is concerned the position is not quite so bad. The crop is usually cut from the middle of August to the middle of September, and much of it has, therefore, been steeped and carried. A considerable amount was, however, in process of steeping last week, and all this has been swept away.

Apart from this the damage done to house property and to cattle cannot possibly be estimated. For nearly the whole of the above sixty or seventy miles there is not a single native dwelling left standing in the track of the floods. Whether singly or in villages, all that is left of them is so many huddled ruins of thatch and mud. Even *pucca* houses, with corrugated iron roofs have in many cases fared no better. The loss of cattle has not been on the same scale, but has been too great for the salubrity of the railway line and neighbourhood.

SERIOUS SITUATION AT NAOGAON.

Acharya P. C. Roy, Science College, Calcutta has received the following telegraphic message:—

Ghoramara, Sept. 28.—The whole subdivision of Naogaon was under water yesterday which was breast high on high lands. Water is increasing, the suburbs and the bazar are being washed. Hundreds are dying. Please start immediately for Santahar with men and money. Fifty volunteers are indispensable. A moment's delay will increase suffering.

PITY POOR N. BENGAL!

URGENT NEED OF FOOD & SHELTER

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 9.

The "Statesman's" special reporter writes that as a result of unprecedented floods in North Bengal, several villages have been wrecked. Refugees are starving and many families are in almost unbelievable straits for food and shelter.

DHARWAR KHILAFAT CONFERENCE.

(Associated Press.)

RANEBENNUR, Oct. 9.

The first Dharwar District Khilafat Conference met at Ranebennur on the 8th instant instead of on the 7th as the rains prevented the proceedings. Mou'ana Abdel Aleem Sahib Siddiqui presided. Delegates from different Khilafat committees of the District attended the conference. The conference opened with the recitation of the holy Koran and national songs. Munshi Abdur Rahman Sahib of Dharwar, the Chairman of the Reception Committee read his speech. The President then delivered in eloquent terms a philisophical address on Indian National life.

A resolution on the Excise Administration Report for Assam for 1921-22 published in the Assam Gazette says that the consumption alike of country spirit, 'ganja' and opium, purchased from licensed vendors fell heavily and the total fall in revenue amounted to nearly nine and a half lakhs. (A. P.)

GURU-KA-BAGH INQUIRY COMMITTEE.

TRIAL OF SIKH LEADERS.

(From our Correspondent.)

AMRITSAR, Oct. 8.

On September 5th, the Inquiry Committee recorded statements of six witnesses and part statements of two more. Among the former were Sardar Hazurasingh, contractor, a member of the executive committee of the chief Khalsa Diwan who was an eye-witness of the beating of spectators on September 4th and of Akali batches who went to cut wood at Guru-ka-Bagh. Another witness was Doctor Maniram who had worked in the ambulance corps and had thus witnessed beatings of Akali Jathas on successive days from the first to eighth of September on the road to Guru-ka-Bagh and from the ninth to thirteenth of batches of five or less each who went to cut wood at Guru-ka-Bagh itself. Sardar Chanchalsingh and his brother Prof. Lajonorasingh of the Khalsa College who were victims of beating while driving on the road to Guru-ka-Bagh, Sardar Jagatsingh Pardesi an eye-witness to the beating of Akali batches at Guru-ka-Bagh on September 14th, also gave witness. Pandit Malkhiram of the "Bandemataram" newspaper put in the various reports of occurrences witnessed by him which he had been sending to his paper. Pandit Gyanchand Rampal, of the "Bandematram" and Mr. Abdul Hamid, pleader, are under examination.

FURTHER ARRESTS OF AKALIS.

The number of Akalis proceeding to cut wood in Guru-ka-Bagh in batches of four each arrested on September 4th and 5th was eighty per day. A Shromani G. P. Committee communique, dated September 5th alleges that the eighty Akalis arrested on September 4th at Guru-ka-Bagh were maltreated at dead of night. They were prevented from shouting *Sat Sri Akal*, and when they did so, some of them were knocked down and the beards of some were pulled. They were also beaten, harrassed and bullied throughout the way.

SIKH LEADERS' TRIAL.

In the Court of Nawab Aslam Hayat Khan, Additional Magistrate to-day Mr. Raghunath Sahai appearing in the case Crown vs. Sardar Mahtabsingh and others applied that all the prosecution witnesses should be recalled for cross-examination, the Court ordered summonses to issue, seven witnesses being called for each day commencing with October 23rd.

In the Court of Mr. L. Amarnath, Magistrate in the case Crown vs. Sardar Mukandsingh and Bhagsingh, three more prosecution witnesses Sahniram, Court reader, Jhandaram, head-constable and Abdulwahid Khanungo deposed as to certain exhibits including reports dictated by the Naib tahsildar. The case was adjourned to October 16th for evidence of Mr. Beaty. In the same Court in the case in which Sardar Tejasingh of Ghawind is being tried in connection with the issue of a notice for abetment of unlawful assembly and criminal trespass, the Public Prosecutor stated to the Court that the charge of abetment of theft could not stand and asked that accused should be charged under the other section. The Court promised to pass orders on October 16th.

The case against Swami Vishwanand of Jherria, a prominent labour leader under section 108 Cr. P. C. came on to-day in the Court of Nawab Aslam Hayat Khan Mr. Mirajdin D. S. Police deposed that accused made a speech on July 2nd in Jallianwala Bagh in connection with Khaddar propaganda and referred to martial law regime of 1919. He dwelt on the slaughter of cows and boycott of foreign cloth. He asked the audience if they wanted such Government. The case was adjourned to October 12th for further evidence.

In the Court of Nawab Aslam Hayat Khan six constables were produced on a charge of having caused the death of Bhais Tarasingh and his father Bhagatsingh of Tera village near Guru-ka-Bagh for inability to give information regarding supply of provisions to Guru-ka-Bagh Gurdwaras. The case was adjourned to October 21st.

GURU-KA-BAG AFFAIR.

CONGRESS COMMITTEE OPENS ENQUIRY.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Oct. 8.

The Congress Enquiry Committee for th Guru-ka-Bagh affair opened their sittings i Lahore to-day at the house of Professor Ruchiram Shani, and examined nine witnesses, including Raja Narendranath, Messrs. Dinanath, Editor of the "Desh" and Amar Singha, the Editor of the "Loyal Gazette." Mr. Srinivas Iyyengar presided. The Committee will most probably finish taking evidence to-morrow, and will proceed to Amritsar where they will join Messrs. Stokes and Taqi who are continuing taking evidence there. Altogether more than 50 witnesses have been examined by the Committee upto this day, both at Amritsar and Lahore, and many more will be examined within the next few days.

EXTENSIVE ARRANGEMENTS FOR ARRESTS.

(Associated Press.)

AMRITSAR, Oct. 8.

The Akalis at Guru-ka-Bagh nowadays, before arrest, are first stopped by the police who ask their intentions. They usually state that their object is to cut wood for Gurudwara fuel. They are told that this is impossible and ordered to return. On their refusal, they are arrested. On Thursday, the police permitted one batch of Akalis to proceed unquestioned. They wandered about for about 15 minutes without going near the clump of *kikar* trees, and eventually stopped near the police camp with the primary object of courting arrest. The local authorities have made extensive arraugements to arrest all persons disobeying their order.

A RUMOUR.

It is rumoured that Akali leaders are experiencing certain amount of difficulty in finding men to fill their *jathas*, although their procession on Friday is estimated to consist of about a thousand men.

ANTI-AKALI SOCIETY.

The Udaisis at Amritsar have started an "anti-Akali" society known as the Udaisin Mahamundal, the Punjab, with its headquarters at Amritsar, the object of which is to fight the Akalis and win over popular opinion to its side. Proclamations are being issued, the first of which appeals to all Hindu sects and to all religious and national bodies to lend a helping hand towards the Udaisis; and, second protests against the list of Gurudwaras attached according to the new Gurudwara Bill, declaring that some really belong to the Udaisis. It suggests that the Deputy Commissioners be instructed to draw up fresh lists.

REPORT OF MAL-TREATMENT CONTRADICTED.

(Associated Press.)

AMRITSAR, Oct. 8.

The Gurudwara Parbandhak Committee state that 80 Akalis arrested at Guru-ka-Bagh on Friday were maltreated by the police. At dead of night some of them, it is alleged, were knocked down and pulled by the hair, and some severely beaten by the police. Upon investigation this statement appears to be exaggerated. The prisoners were all questioned in jail as to their supposed maltreatment and not one of them had any complaint to make. Medical examination showed that not one of them had received any injury or bruises.

GURU KA-BAGH.

TOTAL ARRESTS.

(Associated Press.)

AMRITSAR, Oct. 9.

Including 80 Akalis arrested yesterday the arrests now total 13,027. The Parbandhak Committee has issued a proclamation to the Sikhs to come to Amritsar in large numbers to "convert the jails into heaven".

Sardar Nidhan Singh, a prominent political leader, has been arrested at Hoshiarpur in connection with a speech made by him at Hoshiarpur District Political Conference.

SJT. D. MAJLI RELEASED.

PR ESENTATION OF PURSE AT BELGAUM.

(From a Correspondent.)

BELGAUM, Oct. 4th.

Shriyut Dattopant Malji was released from jail on Tuesday. He visited the Swaraj Ashram the next morning. Replying to a hearty welcome he emphasised self-development on non-violent non-cooperation lines was the only effective means for India attaining Swaraj. In the afternoon he visited Tilak Vidyalaya and gave sound practical advice to the students.

In the evening six thousand people assembled under the auspices of the Congress and Khilafat committees to accord a hearty welcome to Sjt. Malji.

Sjt. Gangarharrao presiding detailed how Sjt. Dattopant's keen desire to serve the motherland and his eloquence, intelligence and character—all of a high order, developed him into such a great worker. An address printed on khadder presented in a silver casket was read by Mr. Sankarrao Parulkar.

Sjt. Malji was then garlanded and besides other presents was given a purse of Rs. 2814. Sjt. Malji replied in suitable terms and the meeting closed.

BI AMAN AT BATALA.

(From a Correspondent.)

SHARANPUR, Oct. 5th.

Bi Aman and Begam Mahomedali visited Batala, the last place of their programme in the Punjab. On the 1st they were presented with a joint address by Khilafat, Congress and Guradesara committees. Mr. Ashafaqueali thanking the committees for the address spoke passionately on Hindu-Muslim Unity. Bi Aman asked them to carry out the Congress Programme faithfully. She expressed thanks to the workers and volunteers of all places visited for the untiring services they did to the party during the tour.

"GANDHI WEEK."

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I heartily support the speech by Mrs. Kuvarbai as published in your issue of yesterday and appeal to all the persons who speak on platforms to see that they first induce their family members to adopt Khaddar and totally discard foreign clothes. It is quite natural for the public not to pay any heed to the words of the so-called leaders when they see that some of the speakers themselves and their family members are still not ashamed to present themselves dressed in foreign clothes at meetings held under the auspices of different Congress Committee therefore, humbly apeal to all the leaders to refrain from making any platform speech before they are able to discard altogether foreign clothes from their houses and I hope they will meet with success in their attempt before the 7th "Gandhi Day" and that they will celebrate their Dipwali Utsau in nothing but pure Khaddar.—Yours, etc.

JAMNADAS C. ENUNZA.

Matunga, Oct. 4.

CELEBRATIONS AT SAUGOR.

(From a Correspondent.)

SAUGOR, Oct. 6.

Mahatmaji's birth-day was observed in Saugor and its Tehsils by all classes of people. Mohamadans performed prayers and the Hindoos Shatchandi Havan for long life of Gandhijee and early attainment of Swarajya.

FED UP WITH THEIR WORK

(Continued from previous page.)

Brahimans were quite fit for the profession of teaching and he seemed to wonder at the spirit of the resolution.

Dr. Paranjpye replying said that continued references to the Brahmin, non-Brahmin controversy would certainly be dangerous to the harmony of this House. The Government policy was clearly declared and he repeated it times without number that every facility was being given to the backward classes. He could not be charged of partiality to Brahmins and the resolution under discussion obviously could not be accepted by Government.

Mr. Jadhav's resolution was eventually thrown out, thirty-three voting against it and eleven for.

LAND REVENUE ASSESSMENTS.

Dr. Batliwala next moved that all proposals for increasing the assessment of land revenue brought up before the Governor-in-Council be subject in future to a discussion of the same by the Legislative Council and the recommendation of the Council as a result of the discussion be the guiding factor in the revision of the assessment of the land revenue. The mover said that it was a resolution of supreme importance. It was based on the recommendations of the Joint Select Committee of the Houses of Parliament. In the old Council Dr. Paranjpye had supported a similar resolution and he now hoped that transferrence from the non-official to the official benches had not changed Dr. Paranjpye's views. Rao Saheb Dadubhai Desai supporting the resolution recalled the fact that all the Government members who were Indians were followers of the old Congress policy and as such it would be but fair on their part to accept the present resolution.

Rao Bahadur Chitale admitted that the resolution if accepted could with difficulty be brought into practice. He therefore suggested that a Standing Committee or a similar body might be created through which the public might get a voice in the matter of land revenue settlement.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla replying explained to the House the present system of land revenue settlement, assessment under which it has to go through several official channels placed one above another. He agreed to the spirit of the resolution but could not understand the way in which the resolution could possibly be brought into practice.

He pointed out another way in which the Council could make its voide felt in this matter and that was by revising the Land Revenue Code. In conclusion he asked the mover to withdraw the resolution as it was very difficult to be practically carried out.

Dr. Batliwala said that there were ample grievances of the agriculturalists in the matter of land revenue settlement and that mainly led him to place this resolution before the Council. He would have liked to hear of some other easier way in which the voice of the public could easily have effectively reached this problem. The resolution was at last withdrawn by Dr. Batliwalla.

GRANTS IN AID TO SECONDARY EDUCATION.

Mr. Trivedi next moved that Government should not reduce the present rate of grants-in-aid to secondary schools. Mr. Trivedi urged that a number of aided schools would have to be closed for want of money in case the Minister reduced their grant as a necessity under retrenchment.

Rao Bahadur Kale supported Mr Trivedi.

THEIR FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES.

The Hon. Mr. Lawrence stated elaborately the financial inability of Government to accept the resolution.

Messrs. Ker and Crerar reiterated the same arguments as were advanced by Mr. Lawrence.

Mr. Mead, joined the chorus and the same argument of financial inability was trotted out.

Rao Bahadur Chitale, quoting facts from the budget, very pointedly asked for a promise from Government that if after the cut of sixty lakhs promised to the Council the budget showed a better opening balance, the retainment of grants to secondary schools should be given the first preference. The official benches seemed to apprehend a defeat and Government members who had absented from the House for hours before were called for. Brisk canvassing was seen going on, on the part of the Government members.

The Honourable Mr. Hayward rose to point out to the President that the resolution in itself was out of order as being inconsistent with the budget passed in the session before.

The President was unable to give a definite ruling on the point as he had not yet succeeded in solving the difficulty himself.

Mr. Hayward continuing said, that this resolution was practically a going back on the part of the non-officials upon the budget arrangements sanctioned before. It was practically a breach of faith.

Mr. Trivedi's resolution was discussed for full 20 minutes. At 7-30 p.m., however, the President declared the resolution out of order. He said that his ruling was based on the authority of May.

A few questions were also answered today all of them being of minor importance. The President adjourned the House till December 4th when the Council is to meet in Bombay.

Official and Personal.

Major-General J. Ponsonby, C. B., C. M. G, D. S. O., Commanding Madras District, will arrive in Madras on a tour of inspection, on 13th instant, from Wellington. The general will inspect the troops in Fort St. George and the Madras Guards at their headquarters on Saturday. He will then proceed to St. Thomas Mount and will inspect troops stationed there.

His Excellency the Govenor accompanied by Mr. Adam, Private Secretary, Major Vaux, Military Secretary and Captains Carmichael and Aird, Aides-de-Camp, left Kirkee Station by a special train for Bombay on 9th afternoon.

"END OF CRISIS IN SIGHT."

(Continued from previous page.)

M. Poincare stated that although France was resolved to insist that her Treaty be respected, she was equally resolved not to allow herself to be drawn into bellicose adventures.

FRENCH WARNING TO GREECE.

LONDON, Oct. 8.

Athens.—There is a general depression here with regard to the situation which the Cabinet discussed at a lengthy sitting after which the Greek delegates were telegraphically instructed to assume a conciliatory attitude. France has severely warned the Greek Government against the despatch of reinforcements to Thrace.

The Newspaper "Hestia" publishes the report of a massacre on the Asiatic shore of the Sea of Marmora.

GREEK CABINET'S SUBMISSION TO THE INEVITABLE.

LONDON, Oct. 8.

Paris.—An Athens message says that the Cabinet has instructed the Greek delegates at Mudania not to give way on the questions with regard to Thrace except where full decisions have been taken by the Powers unanimously. A llong telegram received from M. Venizelos giving the result of his interview with M. Poincare and advising the Greeks to abandon the attitude of absolute intransigeance influenced the decision of the Greek Government to agree to the heavy sacrifice, namely, the evacuation of Thrace.

Consternation prevails in Athens.

TIME ALLOWED FOR EVACUATION.

GREEK SOVEREIGNTY OVER W. THRACE

LONDON, Oct. 9.

Athens.—The Government is continuing negotiations regarding the period in which the evacuation should be carried out.

A Greek newspaper learns M. Venizelos has received formal assurances regarding the maintenance of Greek sovereignty over Western Thrace.

OFFICIAL CONFIRMATION.

LONDON, Oct. 9.

The Greek decision to evacuate East Thrace is officially confirmed.

ITALY AND GREECE.

LONDON, Oct. 9.

Rome.—The Foreign Minister has notified the Greek Minister that in view of the coming conference to settle the Eastern questions, on the basis of the situation substantially different from that created by the Sevres Treaty, Italy considers her special accords with Greece concerning the Dodecanese have lapsed.

BRITIANS "IMPARTIAL NEUTRALITY"

LONDON, Oct. 7.

Further to what has already been reported of his speech at Colchester, yesterday, Sir L. Worthington Evans said that he agreed with Mr. Bonar Law that the British could not act alone as policeman of Europe. Effective action by one power required the loyal support and faithful friendship of the Allies. The Government would make every effort to maintain them, concluded Sir L. Worthington Evans.

ISMID NEUTRAL ZONE.

ALLEGED VIOLATION BY TURKS,

LONDON, Oct. 8.

Constantinople.—A British communique has been issued which states that the Ismid neutral zone has been violated at several points. Allied Generals have protested. The Turkish forces have not been reinforced in the Chanak neighbourhood, where no artillery is reported

NEW LIQUOR RULINGS IN U. S. A.

LONDON, Oct. 9.

New York.—The new liquor ruling has been received with great misgiving in the shipping circles. The Customs officials, locked and sealed all liquor supplies aroabd vessels arriving yesterday. Even private supplies of officers and seamen were so treated.

TEHER AN EXECUTIONS.

LONDON, Oct. 9.

Seyed Jellal and thirteen of his followers have been executed in the public square at Resht by machine gun fire. The executions were carried out by the orders of the Central Government.

BRITAIN AND TURKEY.

NEUTRALITY OR HOSTILITY!

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Messrs. Lloyd George, Curzon & Co. have been telling us from the housetops, how they have been maintaining a policy of strict neutrality, consistency and equity in respect of Turkey! Is it so, please? Let the "Review of Reviews", an anti-Turkish Journal, speak on these subjects. The following are gleaned from its September number:—

(1) Lloyd George Curzon Co. claim *consistency* in their Near Eastern Policy! The Review says that "Last month we noted the perilous condition of the New East, which stood out as an object-lesson in the *vacillation* and *imbecility* of the European Powers, *and especially of the British Government*"!

(2) The other day, Lord Reading has asserted, that Britain has never violated her pledge! The "Review" states that "Treaties had been made, which no one enforced, and *agreements entered into, which no one fulfilled?*

(3) We have been told most emphatically that no help was given to Greece! The "Review" remarks, that "We have not backed the Greeks, *but it cannot be said, that we have not encouraged them (Greek)*"!

(4) And as regards the oft-advertised strict neutrality of Great Britain and the complete unanimity of the Allies please note the remarks of the "Review":—

"Indeed, it is becoming more and more apparent, that *in these remote and tormented regions, the strife is looked upon less as one between Turkey and Greece, as between a France, which is arming Turkish forces, and an England, which is imperfectly supporting its Greek Allies*"!

(5) With reference to the manufactured figures of Lloyd George Curzon & Co., in support of their principle of *self-determination*, the "Review" observes that "The Treaty of Sevres *partitioned spheres* of influence in Asia Minor *quite indifferent to the wishes of the inhabitants*"!

Does the Director of Information still maintain the tall talk of Lloyd George, Curzon & Co., regarding strict neutrality, Consistency, Equity and self-Determination as said to have been observed by Great Britain in respect of Turksy? Let him and his Government know that India can no longer swallow such canards!

(6) And what has been the result of Lloyd Georgian anti-Turkish Policy? The "Review" says, that "As it is, we have obtained the worst of all the possible words, the reputation, without appeasing our enemies, of betraying our friends"! Britain, pray pause and ponder and retrace!—Yours, etc.

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

PRAYERS FOR PEACE.

FREE CHURCH INSTRUCTIONS FOR NEXT SUNDAY.

The Federal Council of th Free Churches of England have directed the Rev. J. D. Jones, Moderator, and the Rev. J. H. Jowett to ask that in all the Free Churches prayers may be offered next Sunday, says the "Daily News" of Sept. 21, that war may be averted and a righteous peace secured.

A telegram was yesterday addressed to the Prime Minister by the Women's Co-operative Guild in the following terms: "We express emphatic opposition to new war and call upon the Government to abandon its provocative policy in the Near East."

At a mass meeting of women electors at the Dover Town Hall yesterday a resolution was passed protesting against the Government's action in the Turkish question.

"Stop the War" demonstrations are to be held in Tottenham on Saturday and Sunday by the local unemployed and Labour organisations.

FROM A DOMI[illegible]LIARY

I made an experiment with a class of 33 boys of Standard VI age 15-16. I asked them the birth dates of Alfred, Canute, Akbar, their own and lastly their father's. The first part was answered correctly by almost all. Some did not know their own birth date, while hardly any one knew when his father first saw the light of day.

The Universities in India are a gulf between those called 'Educated' and the rest. They divide kith and kin. They create a new caste of Indians—those who are neither Indian nor European but who think they alone constitute India.

* * * *

Their Intellectual Makeup. Magna Charta, Cardinal Wolsey, Drake and Nelson, the Coal and Iron fields of England, Macaulay and Walter Scott, annotations on these by X. Y. Notewalla, little bit of Arithmetic, a few theories of Algebra, some theorems of Geometry.

* * * *

The class had just finished what was supposed to have been a very successful lesson in Geography. Every one had repeated Page . . . . from the Manuel without a mistake.

One of the sentences was "Large hurricanes blow in America". This too was reported by all. I asked the class the meaning of 'hurricanes'. All remained silent "why, not one of you can answer this? I asked. The monitor got up and eagerly replied "Yes, Sir. It means Sugarcane."

Further questioned, he assured me that sugarcane meant "ghandheri"!

Poor Indian students? Forced to learn Foreign stuff through foreign language and in Foreign ways, it is doubtful whether any ideas enter their mind.

Verily, it is a parrot's training.

ACWORTH COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER APPOINTED.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Oct. 9.

An official communique says that with the approval of his Majesty's Secretary of State for India the Government have decided to adopt the recommendations of the Acworth Committee and to appoint a Chief Commissioner for railways. His Excellency the Viceroy has selected for the new appointment Mr. C. D. M. Hindley, late Agent of the East Indian Railway and now Chairman of the Commissioners for the port of Calcutta. Mr. Hindley will take up his new duties on November 1st. The Government of India will await Mr. Hindley's proposals before proceeding further with the reorganisation of the railway board and from January 1st until the question of reorganisation has been settled, the railway board will consist of a Chief Commissioner and two members. The two members will be Colonel W. D. Waghorn and Mr. E. A. S. Bell as recommended by the Committee. The responsibility under the Government of India for arriving at decisions on the technical questions will be vested in the Chief Commisioner and the chief Commissioner will also be solely responsible for advising the Government of India on matters of railway policy

Near East Supplement

The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1922.

"CRUSADE AGAINST ISLAM"

NEAR EAST SETTLEMENT.

SOVIET TO MEDIATE.

Soviet Russia regards the present situation in the Near East as affording a good opportunity for obtaining recognition from the Powers, wrote the "Times" in mail week.

She proposes to act the part of mediator in the conflict between the Nationalist Turks and the Greeks, and hopes thereby to obtain a consolidation of the popularity of the Republic among the peoples of Mahomedan Asia and to compel the Entente Powers to revise their attitude towards her. Foreseeing opposition, she instructs her representatives abroad to placate hostility by means of partial temporary concessions. A meeting of foreign representatives has been called in Berlin to determine a line of policy.

This project is set forth in a document marked "Very secret" and bearing date Moscow, September 10. It is addressed by the People's Commissary for Foreign Affairs, L. Karakhan, to the Ambassador of the Russian Socialist Federative Soviet Republic in Germany, and is as follows:—

The firmness of the demands of Kemal Pasha expressed by his representative in Paris creates a very embarrassing situation for the Powers of the Great Entente, and especially for Italy to whom a mandate to mediate in the Greco-Turkish negotiations has been offered. Apparently the Italian Government will endeavour to refuse this offer of her Allies, and thereby the question of mediation may become an open one and may impede the question of an armistice.

The Committee of the Commissariat of Foreign Affairs, having deliberated upon the offer made unofficially by the representative of the Angora Government in Moscow about the possibility of a *demarche* by Soviet Russia in the capacity of mediator between the Greeks and the Turks, has decided to empower the representative of the Russian Socialist Federative Soviet Republic in Angora to make a corresponding representation to the National Government in the name of the Republic and, in the case of that Government agreeing to undertake the duties of an arbiter in the preliminary peace negotiations between Turkey and Greece.

The Committee of the Commissariat of Foreign Affairs, having taken this resolution, was guided by the premise that the appearance of the R.S.F.S.R. in the capacity of a peace mediator between the East on the verge of freedom and Greece would concolidate the popularity of the Republic amongst the peoples and the Governments of Mahomedan Asia, and furthermore that by entering the arena of European politics, not in the capacity of an interested party, but in the capasity of a disinterested mediator between two Governments of which one is recognized *de facto* and the other one *de jure*, the Republic will thereby compel to a certain extent the Governments of the Great Entente to revise their attitude towards the Gogernment of the R.S.F.S.R., already clearly defined at Genoa and The Hague.

There can be no doubt that the realization of this decision of the Committee will, notwithstanding the most sincere desire on the part of the Turks, meet with decisive opposition on the part of the Powers of the Great Entente, which will in every way insist upon the elimination of Russia and the acceptance by Italy of the mandate offered to her.

Without pre-judging the further development of the negotiations as regards mediation, the Committee has nevertheless ordered Comrade Araloff to leave immediately for the headquarters of Kemal Pasha in order to acquaint himself in advance with the details of Turkish demands and of their justification. At the same time, the Committee has requested the People's Commissary for Foreign Affairs of the Soviet Ukrainian Republic, Comrade Rakovsky, to go to Angora and to the headquarters of the Turkish High Command in order to prepare jointly with Comrade Araloff the material necessary for the future defence of the interests of the Angora Government.

Taking into consideration the unavoidability of opposition on the part of the diplomatists of the Great Entente, more especially of England and France, as well as the anxiety which will naturally be manifested by the Governments of the Little Entente, and furthermore, considering the fact of the possibility of Russia's cooperation in this question to be exceedingly important for her future aims and for the solution of the question of her recognition, the Committee requests all embassies and representatives of the Commissariat of Foreign Affairs abroad to use every possible endeavour to placate the inimical attitude of the European Governments towards this *demarche* on the part of Russia by means of temporary partial concessions towards the demands expressed at Genoa and The Hogue.

It goes without saying that all negotiations on this question must be conducted in strict confidence, but at the same time according to one combined plan in order that the interests of the R.S.F.S.R. shall not suffer. To achieve this the Committee will request the Ambassador in Germany, Comrade Krestinsky, to convoke an extraordinary meeting of all foreign representatives of the Commissariat of Foreign Affairs in order to become acquainted with the opinions of the Committee on this question and in order to elaborate a common line of policy. Comrade Loria, who has been empowered by the Committee for this purpose, will communicate the considerations of the Committee and the plan which has been worked out for all foreign representatives of the commissariat of Foreign Affairs.

The Ambassador in Constantinople, Comrade Ganetzky, has been informed of the decision of the Committee and will arrive in Berlin on the 19th instant.

[Note—Anything appearing in the "Times" about the Soviet, as about Irish or Indian Nationalism, must be taken with more than a grain of salt. Public memory is not so short that it will easily forget the episode of the "Forged Letter," which the "Times" palmed off on a credulous public as the genuine letter of Parnell after the Phoenix Park murders. The "Times" has never been friendly to Soviet and we would caution our readers about the genuineness of the "very secret" letter.—Ed. "B.C."]

LLOYD GEORGE'S NAPOLEONIC SPIRIT

The President of Corpus Christi, writes in the "Times":—

He that goeth to war counteth the cost. Can, then, this country afford to go to war? No.

Such immense taxes have been imposed on men once wealthy, but now impoverished; such local rates have been unnecessarily inflicted on householders; such high prices are deterring purchases; such a diminution of capital is impeding trade; such high wages are exacted by trade unionists and other servants; such lavish doles have made people so insolent and so indolent that the recipients will not work except as, when, where and with whom they please, so many unpayable debts have been incurred by this country, not only to its own creditors but also to America, while so many irrecoverable loans have been advanced by this country to various European States; and, finally, such an unnecessary system of bureaucracy has caused the tyrannical and extravagant interference of the Government with the freedom of trade and of action, that, in consequence, now to declare war against the Turks would be the insane act of the madmen who have for years been bringing bewildered Britain to this pass.

A moment has been chosen for this folly when, within and without, the Government of this country on the one hand no longer represents its own constituents at home and, on the other hand, is partly hated, partly despised, and wholly distrusted abroad, by Europe, by Egypt, by the Arabs, by the Indians, by the whole Mahomedan world, and by the East in general, which, if we attack the Turks, will redouble its desire to rid itself of Western domination, and especially of the weakened British Empire.

Moreover, in your article of the 18th instant, you, Sir, rightly point to the ineptitude, the ignorance, the vanity, and the perversity of the British Government. How, then, can it meet the conclusion that it is unfit to govern and, *a fortiori*, to make war? Whatever it meditates, it muddles. In the present crisis, what could be a greater muddle than first to join in the establishment of a League of Nations to make perpetual peace by the "self-determination" of each nation, and then to make England, France, and perhaps Italy arbiters of war and peace with the Turks?

The attitude of England to Turkey has gone through many vicissitudes. Under Lord Palmerston England joined France and Sardinia in protecting Turkey against the ambition of Russia. Gladstone reversed this policy, and went so far as to give vent to the questionable design of expelling the Turks, "bag and baggage," from Europe. Ever since there has been anarchy in the Balkan Peninsula and suspicion throughout Islam.

Lately the present Prime Minister has been encouraging the advance of the feeble Greeks in Europe and in Asia Minor against the Turks, and partly against the policy of France; and although there is a promise in two years to restore Constantinople to the Turks, he positively contemplates war against them by land and sea with the help of the remotest confederation of the scattered British Empire. Nobody could in that event predict the extent, or the limits, or the end of such a war. It is, however, certain that, when the nations are sighing for peace, a repetition of war would make this country and its remote confederates more and more deservedly hated, not only in the East, but also in the whole civilized world. It is, therefore, the interest of this country to make peace with Turkey.

Finally, in an ambitious Napoleonic spirit, which has been growing on him more and more, Mr. Lloyd George designs that this madness and wickedness should be decided by himself as dictater, aided by his feeble colleagues, when it is obvious that, if there is a risk of war, he ought at once to summon Parliament. Parliament if wise, would immediately restore to Turkey its ancient city of Constantinople, on the sole condition of the neutrality of the Straits. Only so could England begin to recover its reputation in the East.

Anyhow, whatever may happen, the Prime Minister has to be reminded that there is now (alas!) a power more powerful than **Parliament—namely, the national and international union of trade unions, which has** become a perpetual danger to this country, mainly through the many culpable compromises and concessions of the Prime Minister himself. From his first day of office he has frequently descended to first consulting the Labour leaders. If war is declared, he will have to consult them again. But by the instrument of the strike and their new council **the trade unionists can prevent or stop the** war. If they do not do either, but consent, they will demand a price, and so help to hasten this ill-starred country sooner and more surely to its ruin.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

THOMAS CASE.

Corpus Christi College, Oxford, Sept. 18.

WHAT DOES FREEDOM OF THE STRAITS MEAN?

Mr. H. N. Brailsford writes in the "Daily Herald":—

One phrase figures in every article that is written on the Turkish question. It illuminates the head-lines and flashes through the telegrams.

One gathers that there is something for which we should be ready to expend our treasure in indefinite amounts, to pour out human blood, Turkish or Greek, and it may also be our own. There is something, moreover, for the sake of which, if it should be necessary, we should risk a sharp conflict with France. It is, in short, the Freedom of the Straits.

As commonly happens in politics, it is rather easier to proclaim the importance of a conception than to define it. I gather from the general omission to define or explain the Freedom of the Straits, that I must be alone in finding it, as I do, ambiguous and even bewildering. For, everyone else it is apparently something self-evident and axiomatic. At the risk of sacrilege, dare one attempt to submit it to analysis?

The word freedom has always an attractive sound, but the question which haunts me is: For whose sake do we propose to maintain this freedom? For whom are the Straits to be free?

One might begin by inquiring who has the primary interest in using them as a highway. Many ocean roads converge upon them. They serve the tramp and the liner in their voyages from the Piraeus, Salonica, and Smyrna, by way of the port of Constantinople to Bulgarian Burgas and Varna, to Roumanian Constanza, to Russian Odessa or Batum, or to Turkish Sinope and Trebizond. They are important to the Black Sea grain trade, to the Russian oil trade, and for the sea communications between Turkish ports.

Their freedom matters most vitally to Bulgarians, Rumanians, and South Russians, who have no other access to the open seas, and a little less vitally to the Turks. If they are closed, two Balkan States and the more productive part of Russia are deprived of all contact by water with the outer world, which means, for practical purposes, of all means of conducting commerce on any large scale.

Here, then, is the main interest at stake. Economically it certainly is important for us to be able to trade with the Black Sea ports, but we can at need survive without this convenience. In view of that fact the quality of our enthusiasm is a little mysterious. Is it a selfless concern for the good of Russian and Bulgarian peasants that inspires us?

We shall get no further in piercing this mystery until we note that the Freedom of the Straits becomes a controversial issue only in the event of war. In peace the Straits will always be free, and always have been free in modern times. No one suggests that even the extremist of Turkish **Nationalist Governments would interfere with** shipping unless war supplied a compelling motive. War, however, is, unfortunately, not a rare event in these latitudes. From the Italian expedition to Tripoli until today, there have, in 11 years, been only rare and negligible intervals of peace.

The whole controversy turns, then, upon the Freedom of the Straits in time of war. To whom in time of war shall they be open? To whom shall they be closed? And who, above all, shall have the right to open and to close them? The "right" in this case means practically "the power."

There are several alternatives. The guardian of the Straits may be a single Power, or some international grouping of Powers. Throughout the nineteenth century it was held to be one of the chiefest British interests to maintain Turkey in this position. During the Great War we were fighting to make Russia her successor.

* * * * *

It is quite clear how any single Power will **interpret its mandate at the Straits in time** of war. It will open them or close them as its own compelling strategical interests dictate. No scrap of paper, no dogma of international law would induce any Power that held the Straits, were it Turkey, or Russia, or Great Britain to open them in time of war to its enemies, or even to neutrals trading with its enemies.

In short, a single Power holding the Straits has the ability at any time to blockade Russia and the other Black Sea States, and will certainly do so if its military interests require it. That is the objection to Turkish or to Russian guardianship.

How does the case stand, if you substitute a group of Powers for the single guardian? So long as a group remains united in its **belligerent interests, it will act in time of** war like a single Power. It will open the **Straits to its friends and close them to its enemies. That is the scheme of the Treaty of Sevres, the scheme which enlists the** apparently unanimous enthusiasm of the British Press.

Apart from the minor Commission which performs the humble but useful duty of a harbour and police authority the effective custody of the Straits falls to the three chief Allies—Britain, France, and Italy. Russia has no place among them, nor Germany, nor any of the neutrals. No Black Sea State (though theirs is the primary economic interest) has a share in this military and naval power.

It is a part of the Allied dictatorship over our hemisphere. It might, and doubtless would, be used like that of a single Power, in time of conflict, to blockade Turkey, Bulgaria, or Russia, or to close the waterway to German shipping. And if the group should break up, what then? Why then, of course, the supremacy of the British Navy would make us masters of the Straits, as we are masters of Suez and Gibraltar.

* * * * *

That, of course, is why Paris shows less than the enthusiasm of London for this arrangement. It is not international control. **It does not reflect the primary interest** of the Black Sea peoples. It is a phase of **Allied militarism, and latent in it is British** mastery at the Straits.

Let us, then, be clear what it is for which **so many people are expressing enthusiasm.** Why is it a British interest to control the **Straits in war time? It adds, of course, to our imperial power. It makes our navy (in the last hours before air power supersedes** it) more than ever supreme. It gives us the power to strangle South Russia or Bulgaria, **or further Turkey. An intoxicating privi**lege.

But equally it makes Turkey and Russia and Bulgaria for all time our enemies, and it exposes us to the jealousy of France. Worst of all, perhaps, it brings us to the perilous choice in our dealings with her. She may offer us a free hand in Turkey if we will give her the same in Central Europe. We may have the Straits, but in that case she will take the Rhine.

I refrain from attempting to propose a solution. There is no good solution of a war-time problem; save to abolish war. If the League of Nations were a reality, it would be the only possible guardian of the Straits, but that could have no meaning while national navies survive.

In the meanwhile the wisest course would be to seek a compromise with France and Turkey and Russia. That can only be a choice among evils, but to me it seems that the worst of all possible courses is to challenge the East by making ourselves in effect the masters of the Straits.

FRANCE'S POSITION.

The following semi-official statement issued in Paris on Sept. 18, explains the position of France:—

Great Britain has as yet made no official communication to the French Government confirming the semi-official Note published on Saturday in London after the last Cabinet meeting. Lord Hardinge, however asked this evening to be received by M Poincare, the Prime Minister, and a meeting has been arranged for to-morrow.

If the British Ambassador intends to inform officially the Head of the French Government of the plan laid down in the recent Note, it is extremely doubtful, whatever be his persuasive efforts, that he will obtain the adhesion of the Prime Minister to this programme.

M. Poincare to-day made known very clearly to London the feeling of the French Cabinet on the whole of the Eastern problem. The French Government confirmed its agreement as to the maintenance of the neutrality of the Straits zone, and it adheres to it, since the French High Commissioner has already associated himself with the *demarche* of his British and Italian colleagues informing Moustapha Kemal of this joint decision of the Allies.

PROVOCATION.

It is thought in Paris that this pacific *demarche* is quite sufficient for the moment, and that, on the contrary, military intervention on the part of the Allies (Greeks included) before the Turks have even decided to launch an offensive in the Straits, would appear as a kind of provocation to the Turkish people already fanaticised by its victories, and would risk adding to the conflict instead of settling it.

France, in any case, does not wish to assume responsibility for measures of coercion, which would render peace negotiations still more difficult. Already she has withdrawn from Chanak during recent days the few battalions she had there. For the future, she does not wish to furnish any further contingents of troops, being convinced that the same results, if not better ones, can be obtained through the diplomatic channels.

Italy has made known her feelings on the matter, which are entirely identical with those of France.

M. Nintchitch, the Jugo-Slav Minister for Foreign Affairs, will not fail to declare in London, as he declared here, that his country is before all else concerned with the maintenance of the Neuilly Treaty with Bulgaria, and that he leaves to the Great Powers the duty of deciding in what measure the Treaty of Sevres, which has never been ratified nor enforced, is to be observed. A similar impression has been received from Bucharest.

Finally, after the complete defeat of the Greeks in Asia Minor, it would appear paradoxical, if not indeed inadmissible, to call upon them eventually to defend the Straits.

In these circumstances, it does not seem that the inter-Allied military intervention urged in London can be brought about. France, at any rate, will not associate herself with it. She will continue, on the contrary, with her calm efforts at conciliation, in order to avoid all useless bloodshed.—Reuter.

BRITAIN'S LONE HAND.

The isolation of Great Britain (writes a Diplomatic Correspondent) is now virtually complete. The amazingly clumsy diplomacy of the Government has placed this country in a deeply humiliating position.

We have called Europe to a new war. And Europe has coldly declined the invitation. "Imperialist France will not be dragged into war by pacific England" is the sarcastic comment of one Paris paper.

The French Government, it was confirmed in London recently has withdrawn its troops from Chanak, on the Asiatic shore of the Dardanelles.

The French example has been followed by Italy.

The "Messagero" states that "the Italian Government has decided to send back to Constantinople the small Italian contingent which was sent with the British troops to the neutral zone."

Even the Greeks have now all left Asia Minor. Only the British contingents are left. And the Paris papers urge that, to

(Continued on next page)

"CHEQUERS SOVIET" RATTLE THE SCABBARD

GEORGIAN "BOMBAST" FAILS TO STAMPEDE FRANCE.

"NOTHING DOING HERE"-SAYS HARDING.

We publish to-day more selections from the Mail papers about the Near East situation. From all this, it will be seen that France has refused to be stampeded into "a crusade against all Islam." The British Manifesto, the text of which we have given below, is regarded as "bellicose," and condemned not only in France but also in England among all classes. London financiers, like the rest of the world, are "sick of the rule of blood and death," and are urging on peace. America refuses to be embroiled in a futile war in Europe and President Harding has stifled proposals to the contrary at their very birth. Only British statesmen are persisting in disregarding the opinion of the whole world, including the opinions of distinguished English Militarists. Brig.-General Thomson urges Mr. Lloyd George to go back to his old mood of the "pre-Zaharoff period," and redeem his promises to Muslims of January 1918.

"Despite this demonstration of unity at the Dardanelles, however, all is not well in the Allied camp, says the "Daily News." "A declaration of British policy, (reproduced elsewhere), has caused surprise and alarm in Paris, and undisguised anxiety in Italy."

"Britain, insisting that the Straits must be held by force if necessary, has appealed both to the Little Entente and to her own Dominions. New Zealand and Australia have already responded by promising contingents. The French Press denounces the declaration as bellicose and as an attempt to stampede the Allies into a crusade against Islam. Italy opposes participation in any fighting on the shores of Asia."

"DESPERATE PLANS."

Desperate people were thinking out desperate plans. There was no escape from them and their preparations so long as this world remained the old Vanity Fair of "The pilgrim's Progress," and so long as the money changers in the Temple of Peace thought more of Mandates than of Mankind.

Let them end the feud. The boys they were commemorating did not die for reparations, nor for Mesopotamia, nor even for Jerusalem. They had hoped to kill war.—Sir Ian Hamilton.

"CRUSADE AGAINST ISLAM."

(Continued from previous page.)

avoid the danger of an accidental clash, they, too should be withdrawn.

A DISMAL FAILURE.

The British appeal to the Little Entente has been as dismal a failure as the appeal to the Powers.

The action of the French Government, I am informed, has the fullest support of the Governments of Yugo-Slavia, and Rumania. The Foreign Minister of Yugo-Slavia, M. Nintchitch, who has been staying in France, told M. Poincare during a long private conversation, that his Government would not participate in the war against the Turks.

Rumania, I learn, has also informed the Quai d'Orsay of its agreement with this attitude, and the appeal of Mr. Lloyd George to the Balkan States may therefore be considered as already answered in the negative.

From Prague I hear that Czecho-Slovakia will do nothing at all unless one of her Allies is actually attacked.

So Great Britain is left all alone in her sabre-rattling, without even an ally, "in shining armour."

And, most humiliating of all, the British Government is now driven to rely on the statesmanship and cool-headedness of the much-abused Kemal to give it a chance of backing out with some remnant of dignity from an impossible position.

BRITAIN'S EVIL GENIUS.

Mr. Lloyd George, writes the "Morning Post", has ruined Greece, and, if he is allowed much more rope, he will succeed in ruining his own country. His moral authority in Europe has gone. How can he dare seek to re-establish peace in the East? To the Turks and Greeks alike he is a marked man. He has so closely identified himself with a policy of violence that he can wield no healing influence at any peace conference again. It is tragic to think of the wasted years, the ruined markets, the blackened homesteads, the appalling loss of life which have followed this senseless war in Anatolia. It has almost broken Greece and Turkey, and it has cut off from the world valuable markets for its trade. And it was all so unnecessary. What a comentary on the statesmanship of Downing Street.

The primary duty of this country is now to reach a cordial understanding with the Turkish Empire, based on the freedom of the Straits and on Turkey's right to live in her own capital and in her own lands. An evil genius has driven two great Empires apart. Now they must come together again. It is the lesson of the war, it is the lesson of the peace. The same geography which made Russia and Turkey enemies ought to make Great Britain and Turkey friends. At the present moment the Kemalists are the allies of the Bolsheviks. That alliance, if presisted in, may prove as disastrous to Turkey as was the alliance with Germany. But with Great Britain hostile, it was inevitable. The Moslems of the world are restless and suspicious, our hold over Palestine is based on bayonets, our authority in Mesopotamia is tottering, and from Egypt come ominous murmurs. We cannot have a peaceful Empire except with the good-will of Turkey, and more than we can secure the reconstruction of Europe without the good-will of France. Mr. Lloyd George has spent his days and wasted the national substance in pursuing the Bolshevist will o' the wisp. Let us as a nation get back to solid ground, to a policy of co-operation with France and reconciliation with Turkey. And let us leave Mr. Lloyd George to flounder in the morass of his own making.

FRANCE CONCILIATORY.

M. Poincare met the French Press after the Conference with Lord Curzon and Signor Storza, and informed them that in no case and at no price would France fight the Turks.

French official circles hold that Chanak cannot be held, as it is so situated that the sea is behind it, and it would be very difficult to hold military. It is not thought here that the Kemalist troops will march on Chanak, but there are fears that some of the irregular bands may cause an outbreak of hostilities, and every effort is being made here to ensure that this shall not occur. The French troops on the Asiatic side consist only of about 150 men, and orders were sent them 36 hours ago to retire to the other bank. Whether these orders have been carried out is not yet known in Paris.

The French Government view is that if the British or other Allied troops were to decide to hold the Asiatic bank it would be useless for them merely to hold the Chanak position, as they would have to distribute themselves over many other points as well. Chanak itself is lacking in communications by sea or otherwise. In the opinion of Marshal Foch the position is impossible to hold unless with the help of very important contingents.

French opinion is that the Turks will certainly not agree to come into conference before conditions quite different from those of March last are granted to them, and it is also thought unlikely that they will agree to go to Venice, as they would probably sign an armistice 48 hours before the somewhere in Asia Minor.

M. Poincare also said that if the conditions proposed by the Allies were agreeable to the Turks they would most probably sign an armistic 48 hours before the meeting of the proposed conference. The Turks were resolved, however, not to lay down their arms until they had received satisfaction as far as Thrace was concerned. Russia would not take part in the peace conference, added M. Poincare, and the Turks did not at all insist on her being represented.

"WE ARE ALL ONE"

Let us try and get clear of some misconceptions regarding the crisis in the Middle East writes the "Morning Post." In the first place, the British nation deprecates any suggestion emanating from clamorous and timorous quarters that the Government, in any steps which they may consider it necessary to take in defence of British interests, cannot rely on the loyal support and self-sacrifice of the British people. Despite the weariness of the war and the heavy sacrifices it imposed and is still imposing, Great Britain is determined to rally to the support of the Government if, in their considered opinion, such support is vital to the security of the British Empire. The freedom of the Straits is one of those vital interests, and whatever Great Britain's Allies may say and do, and whatever Kemal may threaten, this country, with the aid of its sea power and if necessary with the help of another national army, will see to it that one of the great highways of the world must remain in safe and honourable keeping. The necessity for some such declaration on the part of the British Government and of the British people is all the more apparent, because, by the treaty concluded between the Kemalists and the Bolsheviks in 1920, the future of the Straits was to be left to the decision of the communities bordering the Black Sea, in other words to Bolshevist Russia. Our country, which was instrumental in defeating Turkey in the war and in freeing the Dardanelles, would rather sink to the position of a third-rate Power than tolerate any such ignominy or iniquity. We all know why the Bolsheviks have courted Kemal at the expense of Enver, and granted to him such key positions on the Turkish eastern front as Kars and Ardahan. They hope yet to float the Red Flag on the Golden Horn, and, as the result of the occupation of Constantinople, to transform the Black Sea into a Bolshevist lake, to sovietise the Balkans, and to cut off from the Western Powers one of the great highways to the East. To prevent any such catastrophe, even Mr. Lloyd George can count on the undivided suport not only of Great Britain but of the British Empire. A great nation can deplore a particular policy, but at the same time may refuse to submit to its consequences. That is the mark and seal of its greatness. We differ, we wrangle, we rage, but at the moment of danger we are all one. We were all one in 1914; if necessary we shall be all one in 1922.

DOMINIONS AND WAR.

The Dominion papers—to judge from the cabled reports—are full of war-enthusiasm, and volunteers are said to be already offering themselves.

But from Australia comes the important news that.

the Federal Labour leader entirely opposes the sending of a contingent unless the people of Australia is consulted by referendum.

The most piquant of the official responses from the Dominions to Mr. Churchill's message is the declaration by Mr. Massey, of New Zealand.

"We don't want war, but, whatever happens, British citizens will rise to the occasion," Reuter report him to have said. It is an ironic parody of the Great Macdermott's:—

"We don't want to fight,
But by Jingo, if we do,"

of nearly 50 years ago, when we were being goaded fight to keep Constantinople *for* the Turks.

SIR IAN HAMILTON'S WARNING.

General Sir Ian Hamilton, speaking at the unveiling of a war memorial at Ashton-under-Lyne on Saturday, said the world stood on the brink of calamity. He received many letters from soldiers all over Europe, and he was sure that further mischief was brewing. The idea of grafting a League of Nations into a Versailles Treaty had made no appeal to humanity. Patriots and profiteers were beginning again to cry "Prepare." Desperate people were thinking out desperate plans, and the people must set to work on counter plans. Christians were studying how to manufacture poison gas, There was no escape from them and their preparations so long as this world remained the old "Vanity Fair" of the Pilgrim's Progress, and so long as the money-changers in the Temple of Peace thought more of mandates than of mankind. Through politics let them make it clear that they were in favour of forgiveness of debts so that we ourselves might win forgiveness—if not from the United States of America, at least from the kingdom of heaven. Until the other day this wondrous empire had never put itself in the pitiful position of saying it would be generous if others made it worth its while. Let them end the feud. The boys they were commemorating did not die for Reparations, nor for Mesopotamia, nor even for Jerusalem. They had hoped to kill war, and it was up to Ashton to lead Lancashire again in taking practical steps to make those peace dreams come true.

WHAT TURKEY DEMANDS.

The following account of an interview which a representative of the "Chicago Tribune" had with Mustafa Kemal, is published.

"We do not want to fight Great Britain, but they must give up Constantinople to Turkey. It is Turkey's capital. We wish it peacefully, if possible. If not, we will fight for it."

With these words Mustapha Kemal Pasha announced the next aim of the Turkish Nationalist army. Already many units which had a large part in the crushing defeat of the Greeks are en route to the Ismid front while Kemal Pasha is preparing his demands.

Kemal Pasha is a man of indeterminate age. He might be 30; he might be 40. He has blonde hair, blue eyes; is of medium height; is possessed of a tough and wiry frame. Socially he is courteous; personally he is kindly; not at all the type one associate with great military leaders. He is no swashbuckling general, but a man of simple tastes and habits. When I called upon him this afternoon to meet him I presented my card to his aide-de-camp.

"His Excellency is occupied for a few minutes. He will see you at once."

The aide left me to announce my arrival to his general. Returning he chatted for about five minutes; then the chief of the Nationalist armies entered the room. There were no formalities. Seated in a little sitting-room in a private home which he has requisitioned for his quarters—it is not as ornate a one which the newspaper correspondents have formed into a Press club—Kemal Pasha talked of his recent victory over the Greeks, of Nationalist aims, of his willingness to meet the Western Powers in immediate conference.

"Our demands are unchanged by victory," he began quietly. "We want nothing more, nothing less than what has already been asked. We stand on the Nationalist Pact."

"Then you are ready to meet the Allies in conference?" I asked him.

"We have always been ready to meet them. Thus far we have not been called. It is not we but the Allies who have delayed settlement of the Near East question. Our demands are simple. The Nationalist Pact occupies less than a page. We want real independence over all Turkish lands. For us capitulations no longer exist. We demand Constantinople, Adrianople, and that part of Thrace which is predominantly Turkish."

"I was told in Constantinople that you were willing to make an exception of juridical capitulations for a period of five years, or until High Court reform be accomplished," I interrupted.

"We make no exceptions," was the reply. "We cannot recognise any capitulations, whether they be judicial, financial, or military."

We discussed the actions of the Turkish troops and civilians since the army entered the city.

"As you have seen, there have been no massacres or anything approaching them in Smyrna. Such pillaging and killing as have occurred were inevitable. When an army enters a city after marching 450 kilometres through their own land, which has been burned and sacked, seen its parents and relative slaughtered, it is difficult to control. But control we will. You can say order has been completely restored from to-day. We do not wish any acts of revenge. We are not here to regulate past accounts. For us past acts are finished."

Kemal Pasha speaks the truth there. I have been through the streets of this city every day since the Turks' entry, at all hours of the day and night. I can attest that there have been no massacres. On the other hand, there has been much looting and pillaging, with accompanying deaths. But they are much fewer than anyone expected. After four days, with order restored, the streets are again being swept and shops are being opened. Two American ships at the docks are discharging or taking in cargo. Smyrna has settled down to normal life again.

CONSTANTINOPLE SIDE-TRACKED.

Brigadier-General C. B. Thomson, contributes the following to the "Daily News":—

Before the World War and throughout its course the strategic importance of Constantinople and its approaches was immense. That was due to the fact of Imperialist Russia being in permanent antagonism with the Turks. This antagonism exists no longer, and with its disappearance the strategic situation is transformed. The new alignment of forces is such that Constantinople is no longer a key position. Soviet Russia and Nationalist Turkey are Allies, and linked by land communications; the presence of an Allied fleet on the Bosphorus has not prevented Mustapha Kemal routing the Greeks in Asia Minor. This is a very different state of affairs to that in which the arrival of a British squadron in Besika Bay was sufficient to overawe the Sublime Porte.

It is of course desirable and necessary that the Dardanelles and Bosphorus should be open waterways for trade with the Black Sea ports. These latter are, for all practical purposes, closed at present, and the resulting paralysis of trade is more injurious to the British than it is to the Turks, the Russians, or the Germans. Constantinople may die of inanition without materially affecting Turkey's intercourse with Russia or Russo-German trade.

By their dallying, drifting Near Eastern policy, the Allies have side-tracked Constantinople. Both in a commercial and military sense, the main line now runs from Angora through Georgia and across the Caspian to Moscow, and thence to Berlin and may be Essen. Behind that line lies Asia, containing three hundred million British subjects, a considerable proportion of whom are Mohammedans. A hundred Dreadnoughts and ten thousand aeroplanes cannot alter these hard facts. Great forces will invariably find an outlet or a way round.

There are two keys to the Near Eastern problem, and neither is to be found at Constantinople. One is at Angora, and the other at Moscow. In negotiating with Mustapha Kemal Pasha, and we must negotiate unless we are prepared to make another war, all that is needed is a reversion to what may be called Mr. Lloyd George's pre-Zaharoff period, when "the rich and renowned land of Thrace and Asia Minor" were the theme. In regard to Moscow, does anyone who has studied the situation seriously really believe that without the co-operation of the de facto Russian Government there can be a settlement in the Near East?

[General Thomson's knowledge of Near Eastern and Russian affairs, gained by his military missions during and after the war, has made his articles to the "Daily News" the most significant comments in the present crisis.—Ed. "D. N."]

"GRATUITOUSLY MISCHIEVOUS."

"The cardinal error of the British manifesto" writes the "Daily News" in the course of an editorial, "is that it gives the appearance of rushing our Allies. And it says a great deal more than at this stage needed to be said. A joint pronouncement by the Allies saying a great deal less would have been a great deal more effective. As the unofficial propaganda for which it is said to have been originally intended it would (most of it) perhaps have passed as a manifesto by one ally it is a rhetorical theatrical impertinence. It is not surprising that it has caused resentment and alarm among our Allies. We must be thankful if it does not produce an actual revulsion of policy. The appeal to the Dominions was childish and unnecessary—and very embarrasing to the Dominions—the incitement against Bulgaria gratuitously mischievous. The policy of holding Kemal's army at the Straits is sound and essentially pacific. But the manner of its doing should be pacific also— not hamboyantly menacing. It is painfully disconcerting that such gaucherie should be exhibited at a time so critical."

THE LITTLE ENTENTE.

In view of the appeal by the British Government to the passions of the Mushroom nationalities of the East, to take up arms against Turkey, the analytical clarity with which Brig Gen. C. B. Thomson, a distinguished British soldier writes on the prospects of the Little Entente is especially refreshing. When the Balkan Bloc was formed, in 1912, writes General Thomson, a shrewd judge of men and matters observed: "Bulgaria is a lion, Greece a lamb, and Serbia a sheep-dog." Since then the lion has been twice defeated, bled white by indemnities, shorn of territory, and reduced to comparative impotence.

But Bulgaria is still a lion, and is still served, sometimes against her will, by a pack of jackals in the form of Comitadji bands. The lamb has strayed from the Balkan fold and has been badly mauled. The sheep-dog has acquired an enormous tail; the dog and its tail together make up the kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, or, for short, Jugo-Slavia. And Jugo-Slavia is a member of the "Little Entente."

This combination of Succession States stretches across South-Eastern Europe from the Black Sea to the Adriatic, and runs like a spear-head into Central Europe. It includes many races and many creeds, and is, so far as can be gathered from its recent attitude towards at least two burning questions, the self-appointed sentinel of the Near East. It contains and holds Hungary in check, and is at all times ready to punish recalcitrance on the part of its late enemies the Bulgars.

The other members of the Little Entente are Czecho-Slovakia and Greater Rumania; the first was created by the Peace Treaties, the second is as great a gainer by them as Serbia. For these reasons, the Little Entente has as its principal objects the maintenance and enforcement of the decisions registered at Versailles, Trianon,, St. Germain, Sevres, and Neuilly.

Nothing could be more natural; but, in view of the difficulties they will assuredly encounter in keeping what they have got, it is all the more necessary for these young States to keep clear of unnecessary entanglements. Their alliance is presumably defensive; it is to be hoped that they will not listen to the military doctrine which lays down that the best form of the defensve is the offensive.

Though at first glance a powerful military combination, the Little Entente might find many weak points in its armour if it went to war. The Serbs are among the finest soldiers in the world, but they represent less than half the population of Jugo-Slavia.

With new possessions have come new interests, new neighbours, new perplexities and new cares; the sheep-dog of the Balkans cannot while biting at its tail march light-heartedly against Bulgaria. Rumania has quite enough to do in retaining Transylvania and Bessarabia; the least adventure might imperial both. Czecho-Slovakia includes many dissatisfied elements in its population—Teutons, Magyars and Slavs; made by one war, this miniature Austria-Hungary may break up in another and be resolved into its component parts.

Military action by the Little Entente must inevitably be followed by a European War. Initial success might crown its efforts, as in the case of the Balkan Bloc. Internecian strife and conflict between Great Powers would follow.

When earthen pots float down a river with pots of brass, and the two clash together in some rapids, the earthen pots get smashed.

EGYPTIANS & TURKISH VICTORIES.

From the provincial centres come reports of very crowded congregations in the mosques on Friday and the offering of prayers of thanks-giving for the Kemalist victories, followed by the despatch of congratulatory telegrams. The burning of Smyrna excites the keenest interest here, and there is a strong tendency to discredit all versions derogatory to the Turks as Greek propaganda. The Egyptian Government, which is evidently fully alive to the dangers of the situation, instigated a telephonic warning to the Nationalist Press to avoid scare headlines or comment of an exciting character regarding the victories.

The population remains good-humouredly elated, says a Newspaper account, but any news of British action against the Kemalists would be liable to change the complexion of affars. The uneducated masses regard Kemal as all-triumphant, and feel that matters can safely be left in his hands. *Al Kashkul*, the popular illustrated weekly, aptly interprets the current belief by a cartoon depicting Mr. Lloyd George as collapsed in an armchair and in a condition of obvious terror, with Kemal, a menacing figure with folded arms, standing over him. It was sufficient to watch the delight with which the picture was received and passed from hand to hand in the cafes to realise how accurately it gauges the view of the irresponsible majority.

Al Mokattam announces that the Egyptian War Office has ordered detachments of artillery and infantry to hold themselves in readiness to proceed to the Eastern frontier to co-operate with the frontier administration in maintaining public security in the Sinai region, where the Bedouin are giving trouble.

WILL AMERICA GO TO WAR?

American sympathy is deeply stirred by the tragedy of Smyrna, and Press and pulpit join to-day in urging the Government to take immediate steps to alleviate Christian suffering, but with rare exceptions there is no suggestion that the United States at the present time shall join the European nations in military measures to oppose Kemal. Such advocacy as there is for America taking up arms against the Turk comes from supporters of the League of Nations, who declare that the refusal of the United States to join that body is partly responsible for the Turkish aggression.

The Washington officials have little direct information as to the extent of the Smyrna horror. One despatch to a New York newspaper yesterday said the State Department was inclined to doubt if there had been a fire at Smyrna. "This uncertainity," says the *New York Times* to-day, "does not seem to be shared by the person on the spot, but at any rate there is no fear that the fate of the fourteen naturalised citizens or girls in the American College will entangle us in anw involvements." Mr. Arthur Brisbane, in the *New Fork American*, asks Americans whether they wish to defend Constantinople and fight Turkey. "We have guaranteed to keep things balanced in the Pacific," he says, and demands to know if that is not enough. "Do we want the League of Nations, under Article 10, telling us how many men and dollars we must send against Turkey? Do you think that young Americians will submit to conscription for a Turkish war?"

America's apparent determination, for the time being at least, is to confine her activities strictly to relief measures, and this is dictated by the belief that the British, French, and Italians on the spot are well able to keep the Turks in his place.—"Daily Telegraph."

"A HOLY WAR."

GENERAL TOWNSHEND ADVOCATES LEAVING CONSTANTINOPLE.

"If we prolong the occupation of Constantinople there will be a holy war," said Major-General Sir Charles Townshend, M.P., the Defender of Kut, yesterday, to an interviewer. The General recently returned from Turkish Headquarters at Angora, and yesterday arrived in London from Paris.

"We can make peace with the Turks." he added "only by evacuating the city, and by returning to them the frontier on the Maritza River in Thrace, as it was before the war."

CANADA'S QUERY.

Throughout this morning the Cabinet considered the British Government's invitation to send troops to the Dardanelles, but no decision was reached. The Cabinet will meet again to-day, however. Following this morning meeting, the Premier, Mr. Mackenzie King, stated that the invitation did not contain sufficient information to form the basis of a decision by the Canadian Government, which is in consequence cabling for additional information—Reuter.

WORKERS FIRM AGAINST WAR.

From Trade Union and Labour Party branches in all parts of the country come resolutions of emphatic protest against armed intervention in the Near East. "No More War!" is the keynote of all the messages.

FRANCE AND KEMAL.

The most important political information however, is that the decision to withdraw the French detatchment.

"was preceded by a definite assurance from Mustapha Kemal to the French Government that the Turks would not attempt to cross the Dardanelles, but would content themselves with occupying the main points of vantage on the Asiatic side of the Straits recently evacuated by the Greeks."

FERID BEY ON THE SITUATION.

Ferid Bey, the Angora representative in Paris has made a very important statement in this connection to the Paris edition of the "New York Herald."

"The Kemalist troops," he said, "intend to occuy Chanak, for they do not recognise the Asiatic part of the neutral zone, although they recognise the Allied Occupation of Constantinople and Gallipoli.

"Our troops will march northwards to Chanak, and if England provokes complications she will be responsible for them.

"Turkey has never admitted to any nation the right to forbid her military occupation of her Asiatic territory. We are not marching on Constantinople.

"We shall not attempt to cross the Dardanelles, but we shall insist on our right to replace the Greek in our own Asiatic territories.

"When we have occupied these territories we are ready to take part in a round-table conference, and to guarantee the complete liberty of the Dardanelles even with an Allied garrison on Gallipoli. We will also guarantee the protection of minorities. If blood is shed it will be the fault of Britain because her demands are illogical.

"If a conflagration breaks out it will be dangerous and even fatal for the British Empire."

It is interesting to remark how the sudden crisis and the astonishing outbreak of militarist folly in Downing Street has served to restore the always precarious prestige of M. Poincare in France To-day. in refusing to embark on a war in the East, he speaks with the voice of a nation. Moreover, that nation was divided over his own recent proposal to embark on a war, or at least a warlike operation, in the West.

M. Poincare has also gained the inestimable advantage of being able to retort vigorously to Mr. Lloyd George, when next that statesman attempts to dissuade him from attempting violent measures, to protect the fruits of victory on the Rhine.

In a telegram received at the Quai d'Orsay this evening, General Pelle informed the Government that he has taken measures already to proceed with the evacuation of French troops stationed in Asia Minor.

NO AMERICAN INTERVENTION.

Representative London, of New Ybrk, a Socialist, failed to secure a debate on his proposal requesting President Harding to mediate "between the Powers now contending in the Near East and in the Balkans," and another resolution introduced by Representative Kindred, also of New York, requesting the President to express to the Government of Turkey the "moral protest of the United States against the outrages in Asia Minor and against the continued persecution of Armenians, Jews, and Christian peoples," was equally unavailing, says a newspaper account. But the official attitude of the American Government is made perfectly plain by a White House statement, indicating that there is no expectation that Washington will participate actively in any settlement of the political and military difficulties in the Near East, and that under no circumstances will American military or naval forces be used for the defence of the Dardanelles.

"RATTLING THE SCABBARD

In Mail Week the following authoritative statement of the British attitude towards the latest events in the Near East was made:

"In the view of his Majesty's Government the approach of the Kemalist forces to Constantinople and the Dardanelles, and the demands put forward by the Angora Government, have clearly created a situation which has been continuously under the attention of his Majesty's Ministers during the last week. These demands, if assented to, involve nothing less than the entire loss of the whole results of the victory over Turkey in the late war. The channel of deep salt water that separates Europe from Asia and unites the Mediterranean and the Black Sea affects world's interest, European interests, and British interests of the first order. The British Government regard the effective and permanent freedom of the Straits as a vital necessity, for the sake of which they are prepared to make exertions. They have learnt with great satisfaction that in this respect their views are shared by France and Italy, the other two Great Powers principally concerned.

"The question of Constantinople stands somewhat differently. For more than two years it has been decided that the Turks should not be deprived of Constantinople, and in January of last year, at the Conference in London, the representatives of the Constantinople and Angora Turkish Governments were informed of the intention of the Allies to restore Constantinople to the Turks, subject to other matters being satisfactorily adjusted.

"The wish of the British Government is that a conference should be held as speedily as possible, in any place generally acceptable to the other Powers involved, at which a resolute and sustained effort should be made to secure a stable peace with Turkey. But such a conference cannot embark upon its labour, still less carry them through with the slightest propect of success, while there is any question of the Kemalist forces attacking the neutral zones by which Constantinople, the Bosphorus, and the Dardanelles are now protected. The British and French Governments have instructed their High Commissioners at Constantinople to notify Mustafa Kemal and the Angora Government that these neutral zones established under the flags of three Great Powers must be respected.

"However it would be futile and dangerous in view of the excited mood and extravagant claims of the Kemalists, to trust simply to diplomatic action. Adequate force must be available to guard the freedom of the Straits and defend the deep water line between Europe and Asia against a violent and hostile Turkish aggression. That the Allies should be driven out of Constantinople by the forces of Mustafa Kemal would be an event of the most disastrous character, producing no doubt far-reaching re-actions throughout all Moslem countries, and not only through all Moslem countries, but throughout all the States foreated in the late war, who would be profoundly encouraged by the spectacle of the undreamed-of successes that have attended the efforts of the comparatively weak Turkish forces.

"Moreover, the reappearance of the victorious Turk on the European shore would provoke a situation of the gravest character throughout the Balkans, and very likely lead to bloodshed on a large scale in regions already cruelly devastated. It is the duty of the Allies of the late war to prevent this great danger, and to secure the orderly and peaceful conditions in and around the Straits which will allow a Conference to conduct its deliberation with dignity and efficiency and so alone reach a permanent settlement.

"His Majesty's Government are prepared to bear their part in this matter and to make every possible effort for a satisfactory solution. They have addressed themselves in this sense to the other Great Powers with whom they have been acting and who jointly with them are associated in the defence of Constantinople and the neutral zones. It is clear, however, that the other Allied Powers of the Balkan Peninsula are also deeply and vitally affected. Rumania was brought to her ruin in the Great War by the strangulation of the Straits. The union of Turkey and Bulgaria would be productive of deadly consequences to Serbia in particular and to Jugo-Slavia as a whole. The whole trade of the Danube flowing into the Black Sea is likewise subject to strangulation if the Straits are closed. The engagement of Greek interests in these issues is also self-evident. His Majesty's Government are therefore addressing themselves to all these three Balkan Powers with a view to their taking a part in the effective defence of the neutral zones.

"His Majesty's Government have also communicated with the Dominions, placing them in possession of the facts and inviting them to be represented by contingents in the defence of interests for which they have already made enormous sacrifices and of soil which is hallowed by immortal memories of the Anzacs.

"It is the intention of His Majety's Government to reinforce immediately, and if necessary, to a considerable extent, the troops at the disposal of Sir Charles Harington, the Allied Commander-in-Chief at Constantinople, and orders have also been given to the British Fleet in the Mediterranean to oppose by every means any infraction of the neutral zones by the Turks or any attempt by them to cross to the European shore."

Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., by MARMADUKE PICKTHALL (Editor), at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Mayors Street, Fort, Bombay.

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CERTIFICATES.

Pandit Krishnalal Ramakant Sharma has been known to me for sometimes, and I feel it a pleasure to say that every one of his predictions from my palm reading have been perfect come to pass. He has been also assisting me in my share transaction and over 90 per cent. have come right.

I cannot help but honestly declare him to be a marvellous man where the science of Astrology and palmistry is concerned, and I feel grateful to him for his assistance I received in recovering my financial losses.—

BOMBAY. 31-7-19. A. B. STANDLEY.

BOMBAY, 31-7-18.

I have, hereby to certify that Joshi Krishnalal Sharma is a great expert in Astrology and his predictions in various businesses are found a quite true. He also gives the accurate figures of fluctuations in various shares and I have been greatly benefitted by his vist. I have earned a good deal in shares and price goods and which is only due to my visit with him.

(Sd.) MOOLCHAND RAOJI.

I know Mr. Krishnalal Sharma from a long time. He is a native of Purtabgadh (Rajputana) and belongs to a very respectable Brahmin family. I am glad to testify that he is well versed in Astronomy. He worked for me here for a long time and give me entire satisfaction.

I hope he will give satisfaction to anybody if any work be given to him.

I wish him success,
(Sd.) MEHTA KISHANSINGH.
4th February, 1915. DEWAN OF JODHPUR.

I have the greatest pleasure to hereby certify that the predictions given by Pandit Jotishee Krishnalal Ramakant of Bombay as regards cotton have proved so very correct that one is simply astonished at the extraordinary abilities that a man can soquire in this world. I may say he possesses divine powers. It is only a fortunate few that are brought in contact with such real men, as in these days it is very difficult to find a true and real man from a host of impostore just as it is difficult to find a real diamond amongst a heap of stones. I have no hesitation in saying that he is a king among Astrologers or a seer in the heavenly firmament, bringing hope and happiness to his various customers just as the rising sun brings warmth and pleasure to all the living creation in this world. I wish we had ony more such real men in our land so that they may bring good to all men and guide them right through the many pitfals in this world.

I earnestly pray God that he may be spare the full span of life that is allotted to a man in this world so that he may bring joy and happiness to all that come in contact with them.

(Sd.) RAGHAVENDRA R. SIRUR.

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Mr. Rupachandha, B.A., Hindu Ashram, Lahore, writes on 16-10-18. "The perusal of THE HEAVENS UNVEILED has well-repaid me."

The wonderful book "The Heavens Unveiled" enable you to know your future for ten years, your longevity methods of prolonging longevity, to read the full Annual Life Reading and Character Reading of everybody, etc. It also contains God Siva's method of telling future events without horoscopes of date of birth. Price Re. 1. The Premier Astrological Bureau, Chodavaram, Vizag District.

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MR. GANESH SAVARKAR.

CONDITION MUCH BETTER.

Dr. N. D. Savarkar wrote to us as follows regarding his brother's health on the 5th inst.:—

Numerous inquiries, regarding the health of my brother Sj. Ganesh Damodar alias Babasaheb Savarkar are daily being made, from all parts of India. It is not possible to reply all these kind inquiries individually. Will you kindly allow me the courtesy of your columns to answer the same and oblige?

The health of Sj. Babasaheb Savarkar is slowly yet surely improving. The normal pulse-beats, per minute, are from 72 to 80. My brother's pulse-beats were only 44 when he was released. Now, gradually they have risen up to 60 per minute. He is kept only on butter milk and fruits. At the outset, the butter milk of 1½ seers of milk was given to him. Now he can digest buttermilk of three seers, and a good number of fruits. He gets much more sleep. He cannot sit up even in bed as he feels giddy. However he feels much more strength than before. Now, he is in a position to be removed outside Bombay and as the October-heat is already becoming oppressing he is advised by his doctor to leave Bombay.

He will leave Bori Bunder by the afternoon Poona Express, today, the 5th instant and will reach Sangli on the 6th early in the morning. He is still not allowed any interview or even seeing visitors. On the whole the doctors now give a most hopeful prognosis and God willing, he will escape the clutches of Death, which was overhanging him all these days.

Let me take this opportunity to unburden my heart. The whole credit of my brother's recovery is due, to the utmost care and skill with which the medical committee consisting of Doctor Welkar, Doctor Erulkar and Doctor Athavale, was conducting the case. Especially, the depth of feeling and disregard to any sort of pains or inconvenience to themselves shown by Drs. Welkar and Athavale put even a brother's solicitude to shame. The revered and veteran Dr. Nanasaheb Deshmukh and one of the most renowned surgeons of Bombay to-day, Dr. Gopal Rao Deshmukh rendered their most precious advice and consultations most willingly, whenever required. Dr. Dalal is also to be mentioned for his careful and thorough examination of faeces and urine.

Regarding the public at large, how can I sufficiently thank them for the unbounded affection they showed towards my brother? I am thankful on my brother's behalf to all the Indian Newspapers, in all the provinces of India for the touching and kind articles and references they made on my brother's release. Numerous messages of congratulations by telegrams and letters from private individuals and public meetings, were and are even now being received. I am deeply indebted to them all. Many kind and well intentioned offers were made by my private friends and sympathetic gentlemen, to all of whom, my sincere thanks are due, my special thanks are due to all the sisters in Bombay and outside who showered their sisterly blessings on my brother and even offered a purse for his comforts.

Lastly, everybody is asking me the question "And when is the Barrister brother going to be released?" How can this question be answered? I only have firm faith in one thing, and that is, that that day too, is written in His book and it, too, is to dawn once. Till that time, ours is to hope and wait and at the same time try every-thing that can be tried.

PROTECTION TO PRINCES.

U. P. LIBERALS' PROTEST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LUCKNOW, Oct. 7.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of Lucknow Liberal League this evening it was resolved that the League places on record its respectful but most emphatic protest against the action of His Excellency the Viceroy in certifying the Princes Protection Bill which was refused leave to be introduced by the Indian Legislative Assembly and is strongly of opinion that the occasion did not demand the exercise of this exceptional power as the passage of the Bill could not be regarded as in any way essential for the safety, tranquility, or interests of British India or any part of thereof.

The League is further of opinion that the exercise of such a prerogative lacks justification, particularly in view of the fact that Government has not thought it necessary to retain the Press Act of 1910 for British India and the Press Act Committee, of which the Law Member was Chairman and Sir William Vincent was a member, did not consider itself called upon, from the materials placed before it, to recommend any special protection for the Princes in this matter, and since then no fresh material has been placed before the public which justifies this special treatment of the Native States which did not require such protection before 1910 and also in view of fact that an advanced Native State like Mysore has recently repealed its own Press laws.

The Committee also resolved to record its deep sense of sorrow at the death of Sir Bala Chandra Krishna.

A Madras message of October 7th says.—Small-pox is going down in the City. The Corporation is keeping a continuous watch on the situation. Every effort is being made to trace the cases that are occurring here and there to their source to isolate them, and to vaccinate their contacts immediately. (A. P.)

A Wellington (Madras), message says dead rats were found in the barracks including the A. D. M. S. Office, which is temporarily shifted to the station hospital. The Suffolk regiment have been segregated to the Bazar Hill were camps are pitched. Innoculation and other preventive measures are being carried on. (A. P.)

Saved from the Grave.

I am neither an advertising physician nor a doctor of medicines but an ordinary clerk. In the prime of youth I unconsciously fell into evil habits which in a year and a half reduced me to a complete wreck. My friends often enquired from me the cause of my "breakdown", which for very shame I could not apprise them of, but secretly sent for medicine from all the famous physians whose grandiloquent advertisements resounded the newspaper world. To my ill-luck, despair and disappointment stared me in the face wherever I looked until I began to prefer death to life. The wheel of fortune, however, took a new revolution and I was suddenly called upon in July 1901, to undertake, in connection with my employment, a very dreary journey to Nepal which, dotted over with short breaks on the way, took me thirteen days to reach Khatmandoo, where I put up in a *caravauserai*. Adjoining to my room there had sojourned a day or two previously and aged-booking hermit who enquired from me the nature of my illness in such a loving tone that I was coaxed into a reluctant exposure of my long-hidden treasure of shameful secrets.

Taking pity upon me he scratched out two prescriptions and in accordance with his directions I prepared from herbs and vegetables some tonic pills and other necessary medicines.

GOD TO WITNESS.

Only a week's treatment cured me of all the complaints that had made my life so burdensome that I looked upon suicide as the only avenue of escape from this "living death." Although by virtue of this short treatment I considered myself entirely cured, I was obliged to observe the necessary prevention and to undergo the full course of treatment for 21 days which gave such a vigour to my deranged nervous system that it would smack of immodesty to render the proud effects in black and white. After the completion of my mission there I reached home and experimented the remaining medicine upon some of the hopeless cases and found it an infallible remedy for all sorts of nervine diseases and every kind of general physical debility. On the persistent demands of some of my prudent and philanthropic friends and with a view to public weal I advertised this medicine for those unhappy creatures who had incapacitated themselves for the healthy enjoyment of life. The price advertised hardly covers the expenses of its preparation and advertising operations.

Price 1 Phial of liniment Rs. 2-8 } excluding postal
Price 1 box Pills Rs. 1-8 } expenses, *i. e.*, As. 6.

Price 1 full box containing 1 phial of liniment and three boxes of pills Rs. 7, including transit expenses.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.

One pill to be taken in the morning and one in the evening with fresh water or cow milk. Liniment to be applied once in 24 hours either during the day time or in the night.

The medicine is absolutely free from all Poisonous or Mercurial elements.

This peerless medicine has benefitted thousands of people mentioned in the list of whose names along with others make a voluminous book in itself Some of these men do not allow us to insert their full testimonials and hence we cannot do so but at the same time this is published only with a view to give currency to this rare medicine.

TESTIMONIALS.

BAWA SARUP SINGH, E.A.C., LAHORE.

Your medicine did much good to the patient. His bodily vigour has also considerably improved. His sorrow-stricken face now beams with glow of treasure. Without doubt your medicine is an elixir.

GHULAM QADIR KHAN, AKOLA. BERAR.

I once sent your pills and liniment and found them extremely beneficial. Send two phials of liniment per V.P.P. for the son of our village headman.

ABDUL AZIZ, MERCHANT. MOUNT ROAD, DARJEELING.

In conformity with your directions the medicine was used for 21 days which has transformed me into a hale and hearty man. If it pleases God would try my best to secure the sale of medicine which deserves appreciation. I thank you thousands of times.

ONE CERTIFICATE WORTH ONE LAC OF RUPEES.

NAWAB SAADAT ALI KHAN, CHIEF OF THE PUNJAB, LAHORE.

A relative of mine had lost his vigour from the last six years. In addition to the various advertised medicines he had made use of many prescriptions of the specific nature but none of these remedies did him any lasting good. At last he resorted to the treatment of Sh. Ghulam Ahmed which brought wonders. The patient completely recovered in two weeks. It is indeed wonderful how such an old disease was eradicated in a couple of weeks' treatment. I accordingly certify that this medicine of magical effect deserves appreciation. It is boon for those who stand in need of it.

(Sd.) Saadat Ali Khan.

ZUBDATAL HUKMA HAKIM HAUZIO PIR AHMED SHAH SINDHI, Diploma Holder, Punjab University, Lahore, Physician to Rajas of the Punjab.

The medicine of Sh. Ghulam Ahmed of Moholla PirGillanian, Lahore, produces an enviable effect upon general sexual debility. No praise overestimates the wonderful effects of this medicine upon the diseases detailed above. The liniment never fails to produce the desired effect without at the same time causing any skin eruption.

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Out of Thousands of Unsolicited Testimonials from Gentlemen in various parts and professions, regarding the efficacy of our medicine "Siddha Kalpa Makaradhwaja" supplied by us, only a few of the latest are inserted here.

GUSTADJI D. ANKLESARIA, L. C. P. and S., Urinologist, Imperial Laboratory, Ahmedabad.
I administered your specific "Siddha Kalpa Makaradhwaja" to several of my patients and I will fully endorse what you claim for it as an all round general tonic, and a first class blood purifier.
It is haematinic.
It is a good nervine tonic.
It is neither laxative nor constipative.
It is slightly carminative.
It increases the mental and muscular activity.
It is a good pick-me-up.
It is a good apetizer.
It does not interfere with a small peg of whisky.
It has no untoward effect.
It could be taken without bias or prejudice with safety and certainty. It could be chewed or powdered and thrown on the tongue and washed down with water or aerated water or any beverage.
Please send four more bottles.

K. ZALIM SINGH, Adviser to Raja Sahib, Sheopur-Baroda Gwalior State.
Gentleman, I have got no sufficient words to praise the "Siddha Kalpa Makaradhwaja." I should say it is the medicine which stands second to none.

RAMDASS AYURVEDIC PHARMACY, near Webster Market, Mangalore, S. K.
I very much appreciate the miraculous effect caused by your medicine "Siddha Kalpa Makaradhwaja" on administering to the patient.

B. VASUDEVA RAO, Station Master, S. N. Railway, Bhiwapur, P. O.
I used your pills S. K. M. to my sister who was suffering from CONSUMPTION which gave complete satisfaction. Please send one more phial.

REV. FATHER D. M. SILVA, O. S. B., St. Xavier's, N'Eliya, Ceylon.
I am glad to inform you that the last phial of S. K. M. you sent me has done a lot of good to the ASTHMATIC Patient. Please sent one more phial.

M. A. PATIL, L. C. P. S. Officer in Charge Dispensary, Manchikeri, Dt. Karwar, Bombay.
I am glad to inform you that the three phials of your S. K. M. which I got from you have given complete satisfaction to many of my patients. Please send one more phial.

M. KRISHNASWAMI NAIDU, Velipalayam.
I have the pleasure to inform you that I have given two phials of your S. K. M. to some of my friends for Chronic venereal complaints and they find complete relief. Please send me two more phials.

T. GOPALA MUDALIAR, Tirupakuli, Conjeeveram.
I used your S. K. M. for Chronic Syphilis and Gonorrohoea and I find a miraculous relief in a very short period. Please send two more phials.

Y. V. SAMIAH, Salem.
Your S. K. M. worked well in my body and I feel strong like before, have good digestion, lost all Rheumatic pains. Nervous Debility, and Urinary complaints.

T. VADIVELOO PILLAI, Andapuram, Salem.
Your S. K. M. has given me a very wonderful effect for Chronic Dyspepsia and Nervous Debility and it is this GOD send Sanjeevi medicine that has relieved me of this longstanding complaint.

P. RANGABASHIAM NAIDOO, Railway Mail Service, MADRAS.
I used your S. K. M. for Chronic venereal complaints and find a miraculous relief in a very short period. I have given the same pills to two of my friends suffering from ASTHMA and RHEUMATISM and I found a vast improvement in all respects of their systems. Please send two more phials.

S. VAIDISWARAN, Teacher, Pachiappa's College, MADRAS.
I find a miraculous relief in respect of my several ailments by the use of S. K. M. and I am now able to enjoy the pleasure of life.

C. V. SAMPATH IYENGAR MUNSIF, Kavali, Nellore.
I used your S. K. M. with complete satisfaction. Please send one more phial.

M. SRINIVASACHARIAR, Head Tamil Pandit High School, Chidambaram.
I used your S. K. M. for my Sister, a chronic Collic patient of 25 year's standing. She felt the effect of it at the very first dose. Before she finished the phial she was restored to her former health, the disease having been completely eradicated. In my opinion your S. K. M. is invaluable and a boon to suffering humanity.

K. P. SRINIVASAN, B.A., B.L., Vakil, Dindigal.
I have used your "S. K. M." and I have much pleasure in testifying to the efficacy. Within a few days of my using the pills I have been charged with Fresh Energy. The specific has done in my case all that has been advertised of it.

SATISH CHANDRA CHATTERJEE, Zemindar, Milkipur Post, Fyzabad.
I am under the treatment of your "S. K. M." and they gave me considerable health in adjusting my system. It is a good Tonic for General Debility. I have recommended it to many of my friends. Consequently I ask you to send another phial of "S. K. M."

PULLAPANT RAMACHANDRIAH, Inamdar, Kurnool.
I am glad to inform you that I offer my sincere thanks for the wonderful effect of "S. K. M." None can compete with this Sovereign Remedy for all the diseases of which more important are Gleet, and Syphillis, of all stages and suppression of Menstrual Discharges. Further I congratulate you on the Miraculous and Successful cure of both cases. Really it is a Boon to sufferers.

G. DORAISAMI, Compounder, Natham, Ramnad.
I really do not know how to express my heartfelt thanks to you for the medicine you supplied for my patients. I can say really the medicine "S. K. M." is sent by Lord Jesus Christ to the sinful World to save the poor victims from their dreadful diseases. In my 8 years' experience in the medical line I have come across with so many preparations of medicines but I have not seen such a Wonderful Medicine as "Siddha Kalpa Makaradhwaja." Please send 10 phials more.

M. S. KRISHNAMACHARI, B.A., Secretariat, Madras.
Several of my friends and myself, have been using your "S. K. M." for over four months for Influensa, Lumbago, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, and Nervous Debility, with complete success. There has not been a case in which it failed. I will call it Ambrosia. I sincerely recommend this to the suffering public as a certain cure for the above mentioned diseases.

RAJ BIHARI LAL, Sub-Registrar, Hapur.
Your "S. K. M." proved a complete success in almost all the cases. Please send 2 more phials.

KARTICH SANYAL, THASILDAR, Kallanganja.
I used your "S. K. M." for Nervous Debility with satisfactory effect. Please send 4 more phials.

GOPALACHARIAR, Teacher, Wesley College, Madras.
Your "S. K. M." gave me instant relief after many medicines have failed. I dare say that this marvellous medicine is a sure remedy and will be a boon to suffering humanity.

T. Govinda Nair, Auditor, Office of the Assistant Financial Adviser and Local Auditor, Basrah.
I had several obstinate complaints which had completely enervated me a physical wreck. By chance I used your "S. K. M." and it has made a New Man with a Real Freshness of Vigour and Energy. He who seeks your Asylum for remedies is really Lucky.

T. D. SRINIVASACHARI, M.A., M.L., High Court Vakil, Madras.
I find miraculous cure by the use of your "S. K. M." and I am sure it will really prove a God-send to the suffering public.

T. V. SESHADRI, Pleader, Chidambaram.
I tried your "S. K. M." with uniform success in cases of Rheumatism, Paralysis and Dyspepsia of all kinds, vomiting and nervous debility of any kind and Asthma. This opinion of mine is based upon my solid experience for the past 5 years in various cases of ailments.

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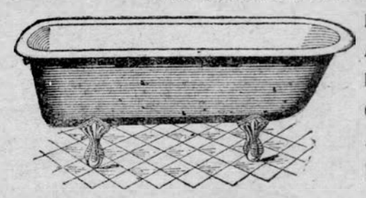

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Printed and published for the Indian Newspapers Co., Ltd., by MARMADUKE PICKTHALL (Editor), at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Medows Street Fort, Bombay.